The Mapleton Item.

VOL. XIII. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1901. NO. 33

LOCAL NOTES.

—Institute next week.

—Forest fires did considerable damage in this vicinity during the past two weeks.

—Mrs. Edward Stewart and child, of Altoona, were guests of W. H. Mounts' family last week.

—A local Sunday school institnte will be held at Huntingdon to-morrow afternoon and evening.

—Jere B. Rex, esq., of Huntingdon, was transacting business in Mapleton last Saturday evening.

—Albert W. Kauffman, of Buffalo, son of J. W. Kauffman, of Huntingdon, spent a few hours in Mapleton last week.

—The United Brethren congregation of Huntingdon have commenced work on the foundation of their new church.

—The *North American* of last Sunday contained a full page of illustrations from points of beauty and interest in the Mapleton cave.

—E. Guy Rex, an employee of the Atlantic Refining company, Pittsburg, has been enjoying a few days' vacation with his parents in Mapleton.

—Eli Kieth and wife, of Tod township, have returned home from a two weeks' visit among friends in Blair, Cambria and Somerset counties.

—Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets cure biliousness, constipation and headache. They are easy to take and pleasant in effect. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

—Track Watchman William Yoder, aged 68 years, was struck by a train at Longfellow, near Lewistown, on the Pennsylvania railroad Monday evening and instantly killed.

—John M. Miller while out spearing for carp last Friday night succeeded in capturing four, the largest of which was of the scale variety and weighed ten and one-half pounds.

—The Pennsylvania railroad company has purchased the Ligonier Valley railroad, which connects with the Pennsylvania railroad at Latrobe, including the famous Idlewild picnic grounds.

—Dr. M. G. Brumbaugh, Commissioner of Education of Porto Rico, will sail from San Juan on the 12th of November for New York accompanied by his family for a visit to their former home in Huntingdon.

—Mrs. Odessa Shearer, who resided near Shade Gap, died Sunday, 27th ult., at the advanced age of about 80 years. She was a sister of the late Rev. Noah A. McDonald, a well known Presbyterian divine and missionary.

—William C. Weaver, a former clerk in the freight office at Huntingdon, and for the past year agent at Barree station, has been appointed day assistant and clerk to the dispatcher at Tyrone yard. We congratulate friend Weaver on his promotion.

—T. L. Banks and wife, who had been spending the past week with Mrs. Banks' parents in Mapleton, returned home on Monday. "Bert" was somewhat disappointed in not being able to capture a wild turkey but he captured a goodly number of squirrels.

—When you feel that life is hardly worth the candle take a dose of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. They will cleanse your stomach, tone up your liver and regulate your bowels making you feel like a new man. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

—Our friend, J. Frank Wright, of Cass township, last Saturday brought us a supply of the finest apples and pears we have seen this season. Mr. Wright is a successful fruit raiser and we assure him we appreciate the specimens deposited on our table.

—Daniel Hooper, of Robertsdale, a brakeman on the railroad is off duty on account of a sprained ankle. Daniel went hunting one day last week. He shot a turkey and in running to get it he stepped on a stone that rolled, throwing him and spraining his ankle. In addition to the sprained ankle Daniel took two turkeys and several squirrels home with him.—*Orbisonia Dispatch.*

—J. O. Heaton, Cassville, Pa., sells and recommends all of Chamberlain's remedies advertised in the ITEM.

—Hon. Dallas S. Bernhardt and Sigel Ashman, of Three Springs, James B. Sipe, of Pittsburg, and S. O. Fraker, of Orbisonia, with a complete outfit of guns, ammunition and well trained dogs, spent this week in this section gathering in the quail.—*Fulton Republican.*

—Dr. D. S. Monroe, pastor of the First Methodist church of Shamokin, boarded a train as it was pulling out from the station at Sunbury Monday, but found he was on the wrong train. After it had gained considerable speed he tried to jump off and was thrown on the track and badly bruised.

—All the factories included in the American Window Glass company and the Independent glass companies, numbering nearly 100 plants and representing 95 per cent. of the total capacity of the United States, resumed last Thursday night giving employment to 15,000 men who have been idle since last May.

—Supt. Rudy informs us that fast line west and Philadelphia express east will stop at Mapleton Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings of next week to accommodate persons from this place desiring to attend the evening entertainments at the county institute. A splendid course of entertainments has been provided.

—A number of papers last week published an Altoona dispatch stating that the Pennsylvania Railroad would construct a tunnel through the Allegheny mountains from Kittaning Point to near Cresson and abandon the Horseshoe curve. It was but the revival of an old story, The Pennsylvania officials deny that any such project is contemplated.

—There seems to be every year a particularly "big gobbler" or "daddy" turkey in each flock of the wild species which inhabit the neighboring forests and it is an ambition of local sportsmen to get the "big gobbler." T. M. Wood appears to have been the fortunate hunter this season, having brought in a gobbler Monday that weighed twenty-one and one-half pounds. It had a beard almost as long as that of Father Time.

—To remove a troublesome corn or bunion: First soak the corn or bunion in warm water to soften it, then pare it down as closely as possible without drawing blood and apply Chamberlain's Pain Balm twice daily; rubbing vigorously for five minutes at each application. A corn plaster should be worn for a few days, to protect it from the shoe. As a liniment for sprains, bruises, lameness and rheumatism, Pain Balm is unequaled. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

—Carrier pigeons have been put to novel use by a physician of Rockland, Me. On one occasion he was called to an island some twenty miles distant to attend a patient who was seriously ill. To reach this island he was obliged to make a dangerous trip. Before he returned to the mainland he gave the family of his patient six homing pigeons which were to be used as messengers to inform him of the patient's condition. A pigeon was dispatched as often as necessary, carrying assurances to the physician of the patient's steady progress toward recovery.

—A party of officials of the Northeastern Railroad company, of England, consisting of George S. Gibb, general manager, Philip N. Burtt, general traffic manager, Wilson Worsdell, locomotive superintendent, Charles A. Harrison, engineer of the northern division, T. M. Newell, dock engineer, and Norman MacDonald, advocate, who are studying the system of American railroading, passed east over the middle division last Friday forenoon in a special train. They had inspected the Altoona shops on Thursday and were much interested in the improvements being made along the Pennsylvania's lines. Elliott Robley, a Mapleton boy, was engineer of the special hauling the distinguished gentlemen.

—"I have used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and find it to be a great medicine," says Mr. E. S. Phipps, of Poteau, Ark. "It cured me of bloody flux. I cannot speak too highly of it." This remedy always wins the good opinion, if not praise, of those who use it. The quick cures which it effects even in the most severe cases make it a favorite everywhere. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

In First Class.

Collector Hershey has been notified from the internal revenue department at Washington that the Ninth Pennsylvania revenue district, with headquarters in Lancaster and branch offices in Harrisburg and York, has been placed in the first place.

This classification is made on a reward of merit basis, and shows that all the offices of the district have been kept in excellent running order. That all stamps disposed of are accounted for, that reports are accurately drawn up every day and sent to the central office, that, in short, the service in these offices is thoroughly systematic and reliable.

The whole Ninth district is composed of the counties of Dauphin, York, Adams Bedford, Blair, Cumberland, Franklin, Fulton, Huntingdon, Juniata, Lancaster, Lebanon, Mifflin, Perry and Snyder.

A Village Blacksmith Saved His Little Son's Life.

Mr. H. H. Black, the well known village blacksmith at Grahamsville, Sullivan Co., N. Y., says: "Our little son, five years old, has always been subject to croup, and so bad have the attacks been that we have feared many times that he would die. We have had the doctor and used many medicines, but Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is now our sole reliance. It seems to dissolve the tough mucus and by giving frequent doses when the croupy symptoms appear we have found that the dreaded croup is cured before it gets settled." There is no danger in giving this remedy for it contains no opium or other injurious drug and may be given as confidently to a babe as to an adult. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

A Profitable Hunt.

Merle Stiffler, who found the skeleton of James A. Taylor on the mountain a few weeks ago, was in Altoona on Saturday. Deputy Coroner McCartney paid him $5 for his services in coming to Altoona and notifying him and the next day piloting a party to the place where he made the find. There is also $5 awaiting Stiffler's companion, Kemerling, at the coroner's office. The money with which to pay the men comes from the estate of the deceased, Taylor. Stiffler's ground hog hunt proved profitable after all, even though he was scared almost to death.

When Taylor's clothes were examined the day they were brought down off the mountain a bunch of bills was overlooked. A second examination disclosed them, however. They were water soaked and delicate to handle, so they were sent to the treasury department at Washington, through the First National bank of Altoona. On Saturday the bank received $50 in return for them and a note saying that there was $2 more in the roll, but nothing could be made of it. The roll was at first supposed to contain but $30. The money will be turned over to Taylor's father.—*Globe.*

Spread Like Wildfire.

When things are "the best" they become "the best selling." Abrahain Hare, a leading druggist of Belleville, O., writes: "Electric Bitters are the best selling bitters I have handled in 20 years." You know why? Most diseases begin in disorders of the stomach, liver, kidneys, bowels, blood and nerves. Electric Bitters tones up the stomach, regulates liver, kidneys and bowels, purifies the blood, strengthens the nerves, hence cures multitudes of maladies. It builds up the entire system. Puts new life and vigor into any weak, sickly, rundown man or woman. Price 50 cents. Sold by W. H. Spangler.

Institute Lecture Course.

The entertainment course that has been secured for the coming county institute is a very strong one. Each attraction is widely and favorably known. H. Spillman Riggs, who pleased our people so well last year has been recalled. His method is quite unique. For an hour it is oratory and word painting, followed by a half hour of song, recitation and solo whistling. Mr. Riggs filled about one hundred and fifty engagements last year. He never disappoints his audience.

A. W. Hawkes, known as the laughing philosopher, is a lecturer of the first rank. In the entertainments given by Mr. Hawkes tears follow laughter. He tells funny stories; recounts pathetic incidents. As an impersonator he is without a peer; his facial expression is wonderful. He comes endorsed by the entire clergy and press of his own state, Maryland.

The Mozart Symphony Club of New York, now in its tenth season, has appeared in every state in the Union. The club consists of an excellent string quartette and owes its renowned reputation to the fact that it is the only musical organization whose members play solos on such absolete instruments as the Viola d' Amour, Da Gamba, Alpine Echo Horn, Cornet, Saxophone, Roman Triumph Trumpet, etc. These solo instruments enable the club to give a program more varied than any other company with three times as many members. The Mozart Symphony Club is a splendid aggregation of musicians and is bound to delight its audience.

Maro, the magician, musician, artist and shadowgraphist, has been before the public for the past ten years. It is seldom that such versatility is embodied in one personality and an audience is left in doubt whether it is a magician, musician, shadowgraphist or artist that he excels. Maro is above all an inventor of new and difficult feats of legerdemain and this, combined with an easy and graceful stage presence and a bright and witty flow of language makes a combination that is more than appreciated by his audiences.

Reserved seat tickets for this course will be on sale at Opera House Drug Store by Saturday, November 2, 1901.

A Bad Fire.

At 15 minutes before 12 o'clock last Wednesday night fire was discovered in the finishing room of Harvey E. Funk's hosiery factory in West Huntingdon, and in a short time it communicated to the blank book manufactory of John B. Kunz immediately adjoining. The buildings were two-story frame and both were filled with material and manufactured goods that burned rapidly, and their entire destruction followed, together with all the contents, entailing a loss to Mr. Funk of over $11,000 and $6,000 to Mr. Kunz. The former was insured for $6,000 and the latter for $3,400. It is believed that the fire was of incendiary origin, as there was no stove or lamp and absolutely nothing in the finishing room that would cause a fire. Mr. Funk employed 50 hands and Mr. Kunz 22. Both factories were very busy, with orders ahead to keep them running for months, but the proprietors are not dismayed. They will begin the work of rebuilding at once.

Shooting Accident.

Lemuel Vanorman, of McConnellstown, and Marshall R. Heffner were sitting on a log, in a field belonging to John L. Isenberg, near the station at that place Saturday afternoon watching their dog chasing a rabbit, when Heffne'r gun was accidentally discharged, the contents entering Vanorman's body. The wounded man jumped up and said, "Marsh, you shot me." The wounded man was assisted to Mr. Isenberg's house where Dr. Bigleow was summoned, and upon examination found one rib crushed. Dr. Harmon, of this place, was called into consultation and helped to remove the shot and dress the wound. The wounded man's condition is favorable, the pulse being 80, temperature 102 2 5 and respiration 24.—*News.*

The Election.

The election yesterday was the first general election in the new century and being an off year a very small vote was polled. Pennsylvania, Ohio, Iowa and New Jersey give heavy Republican majorities. Maryland and Virginia are Democratic. In New York city where the interest centered in the election of a mayor, Seth Low, the anti-Tammany candidate, is elected by a tremendous majority. In Philadelphia where the fusion movement was directed against John Weaver, the Republican nominee for district attorney, Weaver wins by a majority of near forty thousand. In Huntingdon county the Republican ticket has been elected, except sheriff. David Wilson, democrat, is elected over John A. Steel, republican, by a majority of 145. The balance of the Republican candidates were elected by the following majorities: C.K. Horton, director of the poor, 1122; George G. Harman, coroner, 1130; H. H. Swope, county surveyor, 1130.

In this borough less than half a vote was polled, resulting as follows: For sheriff, Steel 52, Wilson 31; director of the poor, C. K. Horton 62, David F. Smouse 21; coroner, George G. Harman 62, Robert E. Holmes 21; county surveyor, H. H. Swope 62, Samuel B. Greene 22.

Deeds Entered for Record.

James Port and wife to Oscar J. Dean, property in Huntingdon. Consideration, $250.

Peter Longacre and wife to David Shehan, property in Mt. Union. Consideration, $800.

Annie M. Johnston et al. to John C. Davis, property in Mt. Union. Consideration, $5.00.

Elizabeth Rhodes and husband to David N. Palmer, property in Shirley township. Consideration, $500.

John A. Hauck and wife to Orlando Gibson, property in Huntingdon. Consideration, $360.

Thomas G. Strickler to Mary C. Haupt, property in Huntingdon. Consideration, $500.

Nellie B. Kauffman to I. Newton Swope, property in Huntingdon. Consideration, $650.

Jere B. Rex, executor, to Mary E. Evans, property in Mapleton. Consideration, $400.

Sidney T. Isett to Penna. R. R. Co., property in Spruce Creek township. Consideration, $700.

Samuel Neal and wife to W. C. White, property in Oneida township. Consideration, $600.

Astonishing Discovery.

From Coopersville, Mich., comes word of a wonderful discovery of a pleasant tasting liquid that when used before retiring by any one troubled with a bad cough always ensures a good night's rest. "It will soon cure the cough, too," writes Mrs. S. Himelburger, "for three generations of our family have used Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption and never found its equal for Coughs and Colds." It's an unrivaled life saver when used for desperate lung diseases. Guaranteed bottles 50c and $1.00 at W. H. Spangler. Trial bottles free.

Marriage Licenses.

George B. McCarthy and Naomi Brindle, both of Barree Forge.

Joseph W. Yocum and Margaret A. Snyder, both of Juniata township.

Rev. W. H. Norcross, Mapleton, and Mary C. Chilcoat, Rockhill.

Jesse M. Hooper, Mount Union, and Adelaide S. Chilcoat, Rockhill.

John W. Davis, West township, and Margaret K. McCall, Jackson township.

A Physician testifies.

"I have taken Kodol Dyspepsia Cure and have never used anything in my life that did me the good that did," says County Physician Geo. W. Scroggs of Hall County, Ga. "Being a physician I have prescribed it and found it to give the best result." If the food you eat remains undigested in your stomach it decays there and poisons the system. You can prevent this by dieting but that means starvation. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure digests what you eat. You need suffer from neither dyspepsia nor starvation. The worst cases quickly cured. Never fails. J. L. Houck, W. H. Spangler.

MINOR EVENTS OF THE WEEK

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

The resignation of Thomas W. Cridler, Third Assistant Secretary of State, was accepted by President Roosevelt.

Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer of the United States, in his annual report shows the Government's finances to be in a gratifying condition.

The Naval Board on Construction submitted to Secretary Long a program proposing four new battleships, four cruisers, eighteen gunboats and six despatch boats, at a cost of $35,000,000.

Andrew White, Ambassador to Germany, made his farewell at the State Department.

The gunboat Concord will be sent to Panama to relieve the cruiser Philadelphia.

Rear-Admiral Taylor, as Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, will advocate extending the duties of the General Board, of which Admiral Dewey is president.

OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

The Municipal Council of Havana rejected bids for sewering and paving contracts on account of no funds.

General Bartolomeo Maso announced his candidacy for the Presidency of the Cuban republic.

Samar Island bolomen attacked twelve men of the Ninth Infantry, killing two and wounding two.

Custom receipts for seven months in the Philippines reached $5,025,139, an increase of $1,124,333 over a year ago.

The Division of Insular Affairs figured Cuba's customs receipts to October 1 as $11,584,837.

DOMESTIC.

One hundred stowaways were on the steamer Queen at Port Townsend, Wash., from Alaska. Five hundred men are penniless at Nome.

Yaqui Indians raided Joe Ramado's ranch at Guaymas, Ariz., and killed the owner.

An extensive blockade of freight exists in many sections of the country, the railroads not having cars enough to move the tremendous business pressing on them.

The State Board of Tax Equalization of Illinois proposed to levy upon $235,000,000 worth of corporation property.

Miss Jane Toppan, accused of poisoning Mrs. Mary D. Gibbs, and suspected of causing the death of several other persons, pleaded not guilty in Barnstable, Mass.

Methodist bishops in session in Cincinnati, Ohio, were asked to appoint thirty new bishops for foreign fields.

Ten persons were hurt in a street car collision at Indianapolis, Ind.

Fifty persons in New York City were poisoned by ptomaines after eating doughnuts.

Dr. S. T. Lowther, owner of the Lowther oil fields, was mortally wounded, his wife was shot and his opponent killed in a shooting affray in West Martinsville, W. Va.

By their scaffolding falling, J. A. McDonald and Joseph Kolb, carpenters, at Elyria, Ohio, were killed.

The Ninth and Hanover National banks of New York City will combine.

Three counterfeiters were arrested at Haskell, Texas.

Eight hundred boys saw Director of Public Works Salen, of Cleveland, Ohio, to ask park privileges during the skating season.

Burglars testified Moundsville, W. Va., but secured little from the numerous breaks.

During a test at the Sandy Hook proving ground the breech of the ten-inch Brown wire wound gun was blown off.

J. M. Fisher & Co., of Boston, Mass., were accused of conducting a get-rich-fast concern in which many persons were swindled.

Frank M. Wise, teller of the Merchants' National Bank at Richmond, Va., was paralyzed at his desk and died. He was a brother of former Congressman George D. Wise.

James W. McCarthy, one of the six hurt in the automobile accident in Gardner, Mass., died from his injuries.

By the overturning of a canoe in Moosehead Lake, Charles Dydley, sixteen years old, and Louis Duffy, twenty, both of Bangor, Me., were drowned.

With her throat cut, ribs broken and practically disemboweled, Mrs. Effie Louise Koeller was found dead at Chicago.

During a quarrel Robert Harvey and Charles Borden killed William Price at Pinto, Md.

The National Bank of Commerce, Omaha, Neb., will wind up its affairs, being unable to compete with larger institutions.

Burglars secured $700 from the bank safe at Huxley, La.

FOREIGN.

Merchants in Jamaica decided to ask England to permit Boers to settle permanently on the island.

Liverpool was officially reported to be infected with bubonic plague.

All the effective troops in the United Kingdom except one regiment were ordered to South Africa.

The police of Leipzig seized an edition of Count Tolstoi's brochure, "The Meaning of Life," at a Leipzig publishing house.

Joseph Herrings, a well-known war correspondent, was expelled from Germany for evading military service.

The Russian battleship Peresviet ran ashore on the Island of Langeland, Denmark.

Eleven lives were lost in Messina, Sicily, by flooded mountain streams.

STRENGTH OF THE ARMY

General Miles, in His Annual Report, Gives It as 84,513.

Recommends Fewer Bureaus in Washington Dealing With the Management of the Organization.

Washington, D. C.—Lieutenant-General Miles, in his annual report, gives the total strength of the Army as 84,513, of which 33,874 are in the United States, 43,239 in the Philippines, 4914 in Cuba and the remainder in small detachments in Porto Rico, Hawaii, China and Alaska. He says it is expected the force in Cuba will be reduced soon, and hopes the force in the Philippines also can be reduced.

General Miles does not approve the present organization of the artillery corps, saying it establishes another bureau in Washington. He believes in the former regimental organization. Speaking of the army canteen, which is abolished by the army reorganization law, he says no injury has resulted, and in the main the law has been beneficial. He states his objections to the management of military affairs in the War Department in the following language:

"While Congress has made ample provision for the management of military affairs in the organization of the Army, whereby the companies, regiments, brigades, divisions and departments are made the units of adminstration, and by statutes has clothed the officials not only with executive authority, but with judicial powers and responsibility, yet the tendency has been to absorb and usurp the entire conduct of the military esablishment in the city of Washington, and especially in the staff departments.

"This has been found most injurious in other armies, and is one of the principal defects in our own system. The evil has been increasing during the activities of the wars of the last three years to an extent that, in my judgment, requires serious consideration, and I recommend that decentralization be effected as far as possible, and that all proper and lawful authority be restored to subordinate commanders, who are provided with an efficient organization, and who can be safely instrusted with responsibility for the efficient and faithful administration of military affairs commensurate with their important commands."

WHITE HOUSE RECEPTIONS.

The Program For the Social Season of 1902 Announced.

Washington, D. C.—The official social program for the White House was announced by Secretary Cortelyou. For the first time the designation of the President's home is not the "Executive Mansion." In accordance with Mr. Roosevelt's wish the historic building will be known officially as well as colloquially during his term as "the White House."

The season of 1902 is included in the month of January, and is the shortest on record. The program follows: January 1, New Year's reception; January 2, Cabinet dinner; January 7, diplomatic reception; January 9, diplomatic dinner; January 14, judicial reception; January 16, Supreme Court dinner; January 23, Congressional reception, and January 30, reception to the army and navy.

The usual Shrove Tuesday reception to the public is omitted, for the reason that Mrs. Roosevelt will give three public receptions — December 14, 21 and 28. She will also receive the public on Saturday afternoons during the Easter season. On Shrove Tuesday the official season will close with a grand cotillion in honor of Miss Alice Roosevelt, whose eighteenth birthday occurs on Sunday, February 9. This will be the first ball given at the White House since the days of Miss Nellie Grant.

OUR CLAIMS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Fifteen Aggrieved Persons to Get a Total of $30,000.

London.—At the resumption of the sitting of the South African Compensation Commission Major-General Sir John C. Ardagh, on behalf of the Government, announced that all claims of foreign countries had been settled diplomatically with the exception of those of the Netherlands and France. The final decision is as follows:

The United States, $30,000; Austria, $45,000; Germany, $150,000; Russia, $20,500; Italy, $60,000; Spain, $750; Sweden and Norway, $5000; Switzerland, $1250; Belgium, $4000, and Denmark, $1250.

Newton Crane, who represented the United States before the commission, regards the settlement as most favorable for the American claimants, of whom there are only fifteen.

WILSON ASKS $1,000,000 MORE.

Estimates of the Department of Agriculture Reach $3,862,420.

Washington, D. C.—The estimates for the Department of Agriculture for the next fiscal year aggregate $4,789,540, against $3,862,420 for the current fiscal year, showing an increase of almost $1,000,000 for next year.

The total for the Weather Bureau, as submitted by Chief Moore, is $1,218,090, an increase of $169,770. There is an increase of $113,950 in salaries and of $58,000 for vegetable pathological work.

The total estimates for forestry work are $260,180, an increase of $113,900, and for soil investigation, $173,000, an increase of $82,000. These increases are to meet the expanding work along special lines.

STATE NEWS BUDGET.

Bank Official Sent to Jail.

In the United States District Court at Pittsburg Judge Buffington imposed the sentnce of five years' imprisonment and a fine of $6 on Albert J. Schroth, the former bookkeeper of the Birmingham National Bank. When the sentence was pronounced the defendant cried: "Oh, my God!" and fell in a faint to the floor. When he had recovered sufficiently he was led to the railing and Judge Buffington completed the sentence. As he was being led from the court room he attempted to jump over the railing into the corridor to the basement of the building, three floors below, and kill himself. He was quickly caught by Marshal Stone. The amount taken by Schroth was $6000. In his statement to the court the prisoner said the officials of the bank knew in 1886 that he was short. They paid him only $1300 a year.

Doom of Horseshoe Curve.

The most colossal enterprise yet undertaken in modern American railroading is to sacrifice the great horseshoe curve of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company on its main line along the Allegheny Mountains, five miles west of Altoona, by constructing a tunnel seven miles long, the largest in the United States. The tunnel will begin at a point a few rods below the curve and come out of the mountain a short distance beyond Cresson, a summer resort. The distance between Kittanning Point, where the curve is, and Cresson over the present line is about ten miles. The tunnel will save at least three miles, to say nothing of the steep grades and sharp curves to be eliminated. It is expected the cost will run into the millions.

Three Killed in Wreck.

A railroad wreck occurred east of Brady's Tunnel, a short distance east of Washington, which resulted in the death of three men and the injury of ten more. The wreck was caused by a head-end crash between an empty freight engine and the west-bound Wheeling accommodation train. The stories of the cause of the wreck are conflicting. The engine was on its way from Washington, loaded with road officials going to a freight wreck near Vance's station, and was hit by the passenger train just as the engine emerged from the tunnel, both going at high speed.

Beaten For Defending Her Honor.

While Miss Maud Johnson, who teaches school in Liberty Valley, was alone in the schoolhouse two men, one dressed in female attire, entered the room, and presenting a revolver at her demanded that she sign a statement derogatory to her character. She refused to do so, and was knocked down with the butt of a revolver. The men then tied her to a chair, put a gag in her mouth and left her there, after taking her money. She was released by friends who had missed her, and has since been in a state of nervous collapse.

Mistook Friend For a Turkey.

While hunting turkeys in Warren Township Eli Beard, aged fifty-five, was shot by Asbury Pine. The two hunters had raised a flock of turkeys and then separated, each calling the birds. Pine mistook Beard's call and fired in his direction, the load from his gun entering Beard's right side. Pine ran to Mercersburg for a physician, who said Beard's injury is very serious, but not fatal.

Misfortunes Crowd Upon Him.

The general merchandise store and hotel of John Erb, at Hockersville, was destroyed by fire, and the entire family is rendered homeless, including six children. Recently Erb lost his second wife by death, and while out driving with his mother she was instantly killed by being thrown out of the buggy.

Roasted in a Fiery Pit.

William Sigman, Howard B. Randolph and George Ulrich, machinists at the Lehigh Valley shops in Easton, went into a pit to repair an engine when a torch they carried ignited gasoline which had leaked from a hose and settled in the pit. An explosion followed, and the three men were horribly burned.

Found His Wife Dead on the Floor.

Mrs. Ella Cowley, aged thirty-three years, was found dead at the foot of the stairs, at her home in Lansdowne. The discovery was made by her husband, Harry J. Cowley, a traveling man, who had just returned from a business trip. Death is believed to have been caused by heart disease.

All Through the State.

Mrs. M. Holiday was appointed postmistress at Elbridge.

Work was begun on the new Auditorium Building in Pottstown.

Twelve-year-old William Gardner, of Pine Summit, was gored to death by a bull.

Falling into a tub of hot water, Ira Wagner was scalded to death at Lancaster.

Florence Beach, aged fifteen years, was crushed to death under a wagon at Hazleton.

Thieves secured a small amount of money at the store of Eugene P. Baily, Kennett Square.

Dr. R. W. Hufford has resigned as pastor of St. Matthew's Lutheran Church, Reading.

The volunteer fire company of Womelsdorf has received a combination chemical and hose wagon.

Teresa Hirsch, found dead in an abandoned well near Erie, is believed to have committed suicide.

Free mail delivery will be established in Conshohocken on December 1, with three carriers.

SPORTING BREVITIES.

Harold H., 2.04, is the fastest Canadian pacer.

Cresceus has broken the world's record for a half-mile track, trotting a mile in 2.09¼.

Hamilton (Ont.) horsemen are already planning for the big winter races on the ice.

Council Chimes has won the 2.10 class pacing race at Lexington, Ky., in straight heats.

The new organization of minor baseball leagues has abandoned the plan of a blacklist for contract jumpers.

On the track at Vailsburg, N. J., Albert Champion has lowered the record for motor bicycles for one mile to 1m. 12 2-5s.

Prince Alert has won the free-for-all pacing purse at Memphis, Tenn., scoring the fastest harness mile of the year, 2.00¾.

It is definitely announced that Richard Sheldon, one of the crack guards of the Yale football eleven, will be unable to play this season.

The stewards of the English Grand National Hunt have extended the ruling off of Lester Reiff to include all courses within their jurisdiction.

Word comes from Paris that Milton Henry, the American jockey, has signed a contract to ride for Baron Rothschild next year at a salary of $25,000.

A. E. Tysoe, the British champion half-mile runner, is dead. He defeated J. F. Cregan, of Princeton, at that distance at the Anglo-American athletic meeting in 1900.

Whatever the results may be when Yale meets her two dearest foes, Harvard and Princeton, on the gridiron this fall the Yale team is at present regarded as in a fair way to finish at the top of the heap again this year.

Kentucky breeders of reputation have issued a call to investigate the charge that a trainer at the Lexington track had moved the three-furlong pole, and thereby established a fictitious reputation for a colt that was for sale.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

King George of Greece still rides his bicycle.

Mrs. Roosevelt has been asked to banish wine from the White House.

Andrew Carnegie has given $185,000 to establish libraries at Dundee, Scotland.

Hall Caine, the novelist, has been elected to represent the town of Ramsay in the Manx Parliament.

Former Senator E. O. Wolcott, of Colorado, has resigned his position as a member of the National Republican Committee.

Sir John Ramsden is said to be the richest of all English baronets, his income, it is estimated, footing up to $840,000 a year.

The Crown Prince of Siam, who has been studying at Oxford, is about to publish a volume of essays on the War of the Polish Succession.

President Roosevelt is busily engaged in preparing his message to Congress, which will be written, it is said, on new and original lines.

The Czar of Russia is a confirmed cigarette smoker. He rolls his own cigarettes from tobacco especially imported for him from Syria.

The Emperor of Austria has just completed his seventy-first year. He has reigned fifty-two years—a longer period than any other living sovereign.

The Crown Prince of Germany is described at eighteen as a stalwart youth, very suave and diplomatic, who assists his father not a little in court duties.

Emperor William has sent his photograph and autograph to Lord Mayor Green, of London, as a souvenir of the Emperor's visit to England for the Queen's funeral.

Senator Hoar makes a practice of devoting three hours every day to reading, and no matter where he may be he has never neglected this for the past twenty years.

LABOR WORLD.

The building trades are generally well employed.

It is estimated that one workman in 250 owns his own home.

The seamen were never better organized than they are to-day.

The laws designed for the protection of factory labor are operating beneficially.

German iron and steel workers are experiencing an unusual season of idleness.

Thousands of women and children work at the tailoring trades in New York City.

There are not enough electrical engineers to supply the demand for that class of labor.

The number of co-operative industrial establishments in the United States have increased during the past year.

The evils of child factory labor have been gradually lessened, so that there is a decrease in the mortality rates of youthful mill employes.

Striking workmen at the Adam Schaaf Piano Company, at Chicago, have been enjoined from interfering with its non-union men.

More strikes have occurred in Spain this year than for many years past. Quite a few of them have been attended with disorder, necessitating the calling out of troops.

The street railway companies of Salt Lake City, Utah, have set a new standard for employes in requiring that they shall not have defective eyesight. To this end an order has been issued that after the first of the year men wearing glasses will no longer be retained in the service

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

MILK.

The Milk Exchange price for standard quality is 2¾c. per quart.

BUTTER.			
Creamery—West, extra	$ —	@$	22½
Firsts	20	@	21½
Seconds	17½	@	19½
State dairy, tubs, extra	21	@	21½
Imitation creamery	14	@	18
Factory finest	—	@	15½
Low grades	12½	@	13½
CHEESE.			
State—Full cream, fancy	9½	@	9¾
Small	10¼	@	10⅜
Part skims, good to prime	6½	@	7
Full skims	1½	@	2½
EGGS.			
Jersey—Fancy	25	@	26
State and Penn	25	@	26
Western—Choice	22	@	23
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, choice, 1901	2 65	@	2 70
Medium, choice	—	@	2 05
Pea, choice	2 02½	@	2 05
Red kidney, choice	2 55	@	2 60
Green peas, bags	1 30	@	1 32½
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples, King, per bbl	3 50	@	5 50
Greening, per bbl	2 50	@	5 00
Ben Davis, per bbl	3 00	@	4 00
Baldwin, per bbl	1 50	@	4 00
Pears, Seckel, per bbl	2 50	@	4 00
Kieffer, per bbl	1 00	@	2 25
Bartlett, per bbl	2 00	@	3 50
Grapes, Del., per basket	12	@	18
Niagara, per basket	10	@	15
Concord, per basket	10	@	11
Cranberries, Cape Cod, per bbl	5 50	@	6 50
Quinces, per bbl	2 50	@	4 50
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, per lb	8½	@	9
Spring chickens, per lb	8½	@	9
Roosters, per lb	—	@	5
Turkeys, per lb	8	@	10
Ducks, per pair	55	@	65
Geese, per pair	1 12	@	1 25
Pigeons, per pair	—	@	20
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, per lb	8	@	12
Fowls, Western, per lb	7	@	9¼
Broilers, Phila., per lb	11	@	18
Ducks, L. I., per lb	—	@	15
Geese, Eastern, per lb	11	@	15
Squabs, per dozen	1 25	@	2 75
HOPS.			
State, 1901, choice, per lb	—	@	15
1900, choice	—	@	12
Pacific coast, 1901, choice	—	@	15
1900, choice	—	@	12
1900, common to prime	8	@	11
Old odds	1	@	3
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Prime, per 100 lb	87½	@	92½
No. 1, per 100 lb	82½	@	87½
No. 2, per 100 lb	72½	@	80
Clover mixed, per 100 lb	62½	@	65
Straw, long rye	65	@	85
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, Jersey, per bbl	1 37	@	1 75
N. Y. State, per bbl	1 25	@	2 12
Sweets, N. J., per bbl	1 75	@	2 50
Onions, State, per bag	2 50	@	3 00
Orange Co., per bag	1 25	@	2 75
Connecticut, red, per bbl	—	@	3 00
Cabbages, per 100	2 50	@	3 50
Turnips, per bbl	75	@	80
Tomatoes, per box	25	@	75
String beans, per basket	75	@	1 25
Egg plant, per bbl	3 50	@	4 50
Peppers, per bbl	60	@	1 50
Squash, per bbl	1 00	@	1 25
Peas, per basket	1 00	@	1 25
Cucumbers, per dozen	1 00	@	1 25
Celery, per dozen	10	@	40
Lima beans, per bag	75	@	1 50
Cauliflower, L. I., per bbl	75	@	2 25
Brussels sprouts, per qt	3	@	10
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—Winter patents	3 50	@	3 85
Spring patents	3 70	@	3 95
Wheat—No. 1 N. N. Y.	—	@	77¼
No. 1 N. Duluth	—	@	78¼
No. 2 red	—	@	79¾
Corn—No. 2	—	@	63½
Oats—No. 2 white	43¾	@	44
Track mixed	40½	@	42½
Rye—Western	61½	@	62
State	57	@	58
Lard, city	—	@	8.55c.
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed	5½	@	9½
Calves, city dressed	9	@	12½
Country dressed	5	@	11
Sheep, per 100 lb	2 00	@	3 50
Lambs, per 100 lb	4 40	@	4 75
Hogs, live, per 100 lb	5 50	@	6 50

ALL EXPORT RECORDS BEATEN.

United States Surpasses Great Britain in Volume of Trade.

Washington, D. C.—The comparative figures prepared each month by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics show that the domestic exports from the United States are greater than those from any other country, and that the monthly average during the year 1901 has been higher than that of any other country. For the nine months' ending with September our exports of domestic products were $1,024,605,181, against $1,018,845,768 from the United Kingdom, the next largest exporter of domestic products, in the same period.

The totals of the exports of Germany, France, Russia, Netherlands and India during the latest available years show not only that the United States is clearly in the lead as an exporter, but that the growth in her exports has been more rapid than that of any other great exporting nation.

In the year 1900 the figures for the United States were $1,453,013,659 of exports of domestic products, against $497,263,737 in 1875, an increase of nearly 200 per cent. during that period, while those of Germany were in 1900, $1,050,611,000 and in 1875, $607,096,000, an increase of 73 per cent., and those of the United Kingdom in 1900, $1,418,348,000, and in 1875 $1,087,497,000, an increase of about 40 per cent.

Big Consumption of Pig Iron.

Pig iron stocks are not accumulating at furnaces, and there is evidence of record-breaking consumption for many months.

Textile Mills are Busy.

Textile mills have an abundance of work, and firm prices are maintained.

CZOLGOSZ PUT TO DEATH

The Assassin of President McKinley Executed by Electricity.

TRIED TO JUSTIFY HIS CRIME

While in the Death Chair He Declared He Was Glad He Had Slain the President—Normal Brain Revealed by the Autopsy—Acid Used to Destroy the Body Quickly—The Warden's Statement.

Auburn, N. Y.—Leon F. Czolgosz, the assassin of President McKinley, was put to death in the Auburn Prison at 7.12 a. m. Tuesday. The electric current, of 1700 volts, was turned on three times before he was pronounced dead. No fear was shown by the assassin, and his last declaration was that he was not sorry for his crime.

His watchers said that he slept well during his last night on earth, apparently unconcerned at the approach of death. Half an hour before the execution the assassin stated to Superintendent Collins and Warden Mead that he wanted to make a statement "when there are a lot of people to hear me." When told that he could not do that he said he would not talk at all, but he later changed his mind.

There was no unusual incident to mark the execution. The witnesses gathered in the office of the warden at 6.45 o'clock. Dr. Carlos F. McDonald, of New York City, and Dr. Gerin, of Auburn, were the physicians.

Shortly before 7 the party was taken to the death chamber, and its members, after being placed about the electric chair, were cautioned not to leave their seats under any circumstances. After a test of the apparatus Warden Mead gave the signal for the prisoner to be brought in. As he stepped over the threshold of the death chamber the assassin stumbled, but the guards held him up. He stumbled again on the little rubber-covered platform upon which the chair rests. He was very pale.

As he was being seated he looked about at the witnesses with a steady stare and said:

"I killed the President because he was an enemy of the good people—of the working people."

His voice trembled slightly at first, but gained strength.

"I am not sorry for my crime," he said loudly, as the guard pushed his head back on the rubber headrest and drew the strap across his forehead and chin. As the pressure on the straps tightened he mumbled: "I'm sorry I could not see my father."

He had barely finished this utterance when the strapping was completed and the current was turned on. It was kept on full for forty-five seconds, cut off, turned on for a few seconds and then, after an examination of the body by physicians, again turned on for a few seconds.

It was at 7.17 that Warden Mead, raising his hand, said: "Gentlemen, the prisoner is dead."

When the body of the assassin had been removed to the autopsy table the prisoners who had been kept locked in their cells were released and work was resumed. There was no excitement among the convicts and no unusual scenes about the prison.

The autopsy was made by Dr. Edward Spitzka, under the immediate supervision and direction of Dr. Carlos F. McDonald and Dr. John Gerin, the prison physician. The autopsy occupied over three hours and embraced a careful examination of all the organs of the body. The examination revealed a perfectly healthy state of all the organs, including the brain.

After the autopsy the body was placed in a black stained pine coffin. Shortly afterward it was taken to the prison cemetery and an extraordinary precaution taken to completely destroy it. A carboy of acid was obtained and poured upon the body in the coffin after it had been lowered into the grave. Straw was used in the four corners of the grave as the earth was put in to give vent to such gases as might form. It was the belief of the physicians that the body would be entirely disintegrated within twelve hours.

After the execution Warden Mead said:

"I went to Czolgosz's cell at 5.30 and read the death warrant to him. The guards said he had slept like a baby. He half rose up as I read the warrant, said nothing, and dropped back when I finished. A small breakfast was given him and he ate sparingly. He asked for no priest, and that is why there was no clergyman in attendance."

Czolgosz held his last two interviews on Monday night, the first with Superintendent Collins, and the second with Waldeck Czolgosz, his brother, and Waldeck Bandowski, his brother-in-law. Both the interviews were brief, and the interviewers did most of the talking, until the question of religion was mentioned, when Czolgosz broke from his seeming lethargy and violently denounced the church and the clergy and made his relatives promise that there should be no service for him, living or dead.

It was 7 o'clock when Superintendent Collins went into the death house and tried to get the prisoner to talk to him. Although he stayed in the cell some time, he apparently was not successful in getting anything material from him.

At 8 o'clock the brother and brother-in-law arrived and Superintendent Collins took them down to the condemned man's cell. There was no demonstration when they met. Czolgosz merely stepped to the front of his steel cage and said:

"Hello!"

The brother ventured to remark, "I wish you would tell us, Leon, who got you into this scrape?"

The assassin answered in a slow, hesitating way, "No one; nobody had anything to do with it except me."

"That is not how you were brought up," said the brother, "and you ought to tell us everything now."

"I haven't got anything to tell," he answered in a surly manner.

"Do you want to see the priests again?" asked his brother. And he answered with more vehemence than he had previously shown: "No; don't sent them here again; I don't want them."

The brother-in-law interjected here: "That's right, Leon." The brother looked rather disturbed by the answer. Then stepping up close to the bars the condemned man said:

"And don't you have any praying over me when I'm dead. I don't want it. I don't want any of their religion."

There was a painful pause of a few minutes, and then the relatives resumed casual conversation with him, to which he replied in monosyllables until the brother-in-law suggested, much to Superintendent Collins's surprise, that he and the brother be permitted to witness the execution.

Before Superintendent Collins could reply Leon Czolgosz said:

"Yes, Mr. Superintendent, let them see me killed."

Superintendent Collins told the trio in emphatic terms that no such thing could be allowed and ordered them to say good-by.

Czolgosz walked to the back of his cell, sat down on the edge of his cot and did not answer the last farewell.

Czolgosz had been an inmate of the prison since early on the morning of Friday, September 27, having been sentenced at Buffalo on the previous afternoon. His trial had occupied but two days, having begun on Monday with a verdict of guilty on Tuesday morning, September 23, and ended with a verdict of guilty on Tuesday afternoon. He shot the President on September 6, fifty-three days having transpired from that time until the day he was electrocuted.

BIG PROFIT IN BAD PENNIES.

Gang of Counterfeiters at Last Run Down by Secret Service Men.

Washington, D. C.—The Secret Service at last has found the gang of counterfeiters of cent pieces. The evidence in the possession of Chief Wilkie shows that William Weiner, the head of the band, must have cleared about seventy-five cents on every dollar's worth of pennies put in circulation. As this is believed to have been going on for years the profits must have been considerable.

Assosciated with Weiner are a stepson, Israel Usher, in Boston, and the Lerner family—father and two daughters in Baltimore. The Lerners have also operated in New York City. Several months ago Fanny Lerner, a little girl, was arrested in New York charged with selling rolls of 700 cent pieces, all counterfeits, to Chinese laundrymen, all of of whom need a great deal of small change.

Weiner and Israel Usher were arrested in Boston and his plant seized. Up to two months ago his counterfeiting machine was operated in an attic in Fulton street, Brooklyn. Michael Lavine was found in Brooklyn and held in $5000 bail. The Lerners were arrested in Baltimore.

Chief Flynn, in investigating the Fanny Lerner case, found that since 1897 Connecticut manufacturers of sheet metal had been selling sheet bronze of sixteen gauge, the requisite thickness for one cent coins, to William Weiner. He bought 100 to 150 pounds at a time.

BOY KILLED AT PLAY.

Was "Santa Claus" and Suffocated in a Hole in the Ceiling.

Philadelphia.—Nine-year-old Lawrence Fox played Santa Claus at the cost of his life. Alone with his brother, Elmer, aged three years, Lawrence utilized a hole in the kitchen ceiling above the range as a chimney.

He entered the hole, which was eight by six inches, from the second floor back bedroom, feet first and then slid downward. The aperture had been made for the purpose of running a heat register up to the second floor, but had not been completed, and was filled with dust and dirt.

The boy slipped and became pinioned in the narrow hole, death by suffocation resulting after he had made frantic struggles to recover his position on the edge of the opening. The child must have been held in the aperture for half an hour before the arrival of relief.

TO REPEOPLE BOER STATES.

Lord Milner Says the War May Never Be Over in a Formal Sense.

Durban, South Africa.—The imperial authorities have reached the conclusion that the early repeopling of the Transvaal and Orange River Colonies is advisable, so that the normal industrial and agricultural life of the colonies may be resumed.

In the course of a speech, Lord Milner said it was useless to wait until the war was over in a formal sense. It might never be over, he declared, but it was burning itself out, and in time "we ought to show ourselves masters in the house we have taken, by rebuilding it and beginning to live in it."

Canada and the Monroe Doctrine.

The Canadian Minister of Justice has written an article upon the Monroe Doctrine and interoceanic canal conditions in which he demands that Great Britain shall not sacrifice the Dominion's interests by letting the United States have its own way with regard to fortifications.

SCARCITY OF SMALL MONEY

Treasury Department Unable to Keep Up With the Demand.

ACTIVITY OF THE RETAIL TRADE

Calling For Silver Certificates Faster That They Can Be Printed — Unseasoned Notes Wear Out Fast—Paper Factory's Output Increased—Mints Concentrating Their Efforts Upon Fractional Coinage.

Washington, D. C.—That unusual activity prevails in the retail trade of the entire country is shown by a demand upon the Treasury for notes of small denominations and fractional silver, so great that the resources of the Government are taxed to the utmost to keep up with it. A part of the demand is traceable indirectly to the act of March 14, 1900, which remodeled the lesser paper currency by providing for the exclusive use of silver certificates for all denominations under $10. This made it impossible for the Treasury to pay out again a large quantity of notes which it had on hand, and required their replacement with silver certificates, to say nothing of the output necessitated by the daily inflow of more of the tabooed small notes for exchange.

The necessity for using small silver certificates with so extraordinary rapidity forced into circulation a great volume of paper money which was green and unseasoned, and therefore calculated to wear out doubly fast, while its low denominations were an assurance of its use in hand-to-hand retail trade, the severest ordeal through which any kind of money can be put. All the conditions, therefore, forecast early mutilation, and hence a great acceleration in the rate at which further supplies would have to be provided. Some months ago the Treasurer, finding that he had to issue the new certificates as fast as they reached his reserve vault, obtained authority to accumulate a large advance stock, so as to have a quantity seasoning, while drawing what he required for current needs. The Bureau of Engraving and Printing, which has been considerably enlarged in space and mechanical plant, had not only to increase its force of employes, but to work them more hours in the daytime, and add a night shift besides.

Still the demand grew, more than keeping pace with the expansion of the bureau's plant and personnel. Then the stock of distinctive paper threatened to run out, and the factory at Dalton, Mass., was goaded to do more. The paper-makers pleaded that they had about reached their limit, but the Treasury Department, after considerable consultation with the contractors, succeeded in working out a scheme for increasing the average output of 150,000 sheets a day, hitherto the high-water mark, to 190,000 sheets. In spite of this increase, and the period of comparative dullness, which must be expected after the spring trade has passed its prime, it will take several months to accumulate any considerable supply of finished money for the Treasurer's reserve vaults.

In the minor coinage a corresponding activity prevails. The mints cannot keep up at all with the popular demand for pennies and nickels, and do not make much attempt to. The bulk of their efforts are concentrated upon fifty-cent and twenty-five-cent pieces.

It is now regarded as extremely fortunate that Congress raised the limit of $50,000,000 for outstanding fractional silver to $100,000,000 by the act of March 14, 1900, otherwise retail trade in these busy times would have been in a bad way. Even while the $50,000,000 limit lasted the mints were driven by sheer necessity to produce about $76,000,000, in disregard of the letter of the law, and there is now outstanding some $91,000,000, all of it new money, to say nothing of the re-coined pieces.

WILD WEST SHOW WRECKED.

Over 100 Horses Killed in a Collision Near Lexington, N. C.

Lexington, N. C.—One hundred and ten of the ring horses of Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show were crushed to death in a railroad wreck near Lexington. Among the horses killed was "Old Pap," and Colonel Cody's favorite saddle horse, and "Old Eagle," the star ring horse. The mules that drew the Deadwood Coach also were killed.

Colonel Cody is heartbroken over the slaughter. He says his loss is $60,000.

The accident was the result of a head-end collision between a fast south-bound freight and the second section of the show train, and was due to a misunderstanding of orders. Several train hands were injured, but no one was killed.

DAZED IN MIDAIR.

Workman Goes to Sleep Repairing a Pittsburg Church Tower.

Pittsburg, Penn.—Thomas Eaton is both lucky and unlucky. While he was engaged in plastering the crevices in the stone tower of the Trinity Church, on Sixth avenue, while suspended on a hanging chair, over 100 feet above the ground, he fell asleep.

A small boy discovered the man was dozing, and called for assistance. A fellow-workman risked his life by a climb to the top. He carefully pinioned Eaton to the chair, without disturbing his quiet evening slumber. Then he wsa lowered to the ground, and the foreman told him that he was discharged.

SCHLEY ENDS TESTIMONY

The Court Takes Him in Hand After the Cross-Examination.

Confines Itself Almost Wholly to Inquiring Into the Retrograde Movement and the Reconnaissance of May 31.

Washington, D. C.—After having been under cross-examination for three days before the Court of Inquiry, Rear-Admiral Schley concluded his testimony.

The cross-examination was chiefly in regard to the reconnaissance of May 31, and the battle in which Cervera's fleet was destroyed, including considerable questioning in regard to the Brooklyn's famous "loop."

Admiral Schley was enabled to make some further explanations in regard to the attack upon the Colon and his statement to the Senate in relation to it. He said he felt that only the strongest military necessity would have justified risking the vessels of his squadron against the fortifications in an attack which might have rendered them inferior to the enemy and perhaps have induced Cervera to come out of the harbor with a result that might have been disastrous. He declared he felt that he had acted in accordance with the instructions of the department, for as late as July 13, even after the destruction of the Spanish fleet, an order had been received directing that the vessels should not be risked against the fortifications of Santiago.

It was developed during the cross-examination that Admiral Schley had made a report of the battle to Admiral Sampson which did not reach the Navy Department. This was because Admiral Sampson had returned it to Schley, for the reason that it did not mention the New York. The Court acting under a former ruling, decided that this report could not be introduced into evidence, but Admiral Schley was allowed to make a statement based upon it. He said that he thought the victory was big enough for all, and that even if the New York was not there he would make a second report in generosity to Admiral Sampson. It was this second report which reached the Navy Department.

When questioned as to the loop, Admiral Schley declared that if the turn had not been made, and the vessel had been sacrificed, our squadron might have lost the day. He regarded it as a very important move, and being on deck he accepted the responsibility for it. Still, he did not mention it in his report, as he regarded it only as an incident in the great events of that day.

The Court propounded a number of questions when the cross-examination had been concluded, but in none of them was the battle referred to. They had reference chiefly to the retrograde movement, in which the Court seems to be mostly interested, and to the reconnaissance.

It was evident from the questions by the Court that its members are giving greatest consideration to the retrograde movement, and, second to that, the affair of May 31. They seem to have eliminated nearly everything else, except a slight reference to coaling, which is in realty closely allied to the retrograde movement.

FOUR DOUBLE TRAGEDIES.

Two Men Kill Wives, One a Relative, and Another His Sweetheart.

Newaygo, Mich.—Abraham Stees shot and instantly killed his wife and then shot himself. Jealousy is believed to have been the cause of the shooting.

Henderson, Ky.—Lucian Br[illegible] shot and killed Ollie Allison and then committed suicide. They were brothers-in-law, and the trouble over a lawsuit is believed to have prompted the tragedy.

Tiffin, Ohio.—Daniel Aldrich, aged fifty-five, a farmer living near Green Springs, while temporarily insane, clubbed his wife into insensibility and then shot himself dead.

Elkton, Md.—Elmore Pryor shot and killed Miss Effie Davidson and then blew out his own brains. He had been in love with her for a long time and she had rejected him.

COURT-HOUSE STEPS A GALLOWS.

Kentucky Mob Hangs a Negro After Riddling Him With Bullets.

Hodgenville, Ky.—A mob of fifty or seventy-five determined citizens came down upon this little town about 2 o'clock a. m. and took from the jail Silas Esters, a negro, charged with forcing Granville Ward, a fifteen-year-old boy, of New Upton, to commit a crime, and strung him up to the Court House steps.

So quietly and systematically did the mob go about its work that the citizens of the town were in ignorance of the existence of the mob until the negro was in its clutches.

INDORSE THE CANTEEN.

Army Inspectors Say Its Abolition Has Worked Hardship Upon the Soldiers.

Washington, D. C.—Army officers detailed as inspectors, whose duty requires them to report upon the discipline, efficiency, health and morals of the men of the regular service, in their reports to Inspector-General Breckinridge almost to a man condemn the abolition of the canteen. They consider the prohibitory legislation of last winter "ill-advised," and declare it has worked a hardship upon the men.

REQUIESCAT.

Johnny, in his restless roving,
Found a lot of liquid glue;
John, the maple syrup loving,
Thought the glue was syrup, too.
J. no longer now is roving—
He is stuck upon the glue.

—Life.

HUMOROUS.

He—Some doctors say kissing is dangerous. She—Well—er—it always does seem to affect my heart.

Mrs. Muggins—Did you ever keep a diary? Mrs. Buggins—Gracious! No. I can't even keep a cook.

Tommy—Pop, what does it mean to walk with a measured tread? Tommy's Pop—A foot at a time, I suppose.

"They say love is blind," remarked the Wise Guy. Ah," chuckled the Simple Mug; "that's maybe the reason why lovers make themselves spectacles."

Nell—We were standing in the moonlight on the edge of a precipice, and he said if I refused him he would throw himself over. Belle—Oh, that was just a bluff.

"I like your nerve," gasped the beautiful girl, struggling against the inevitable. "And I like your cheek," chuckled the young man as he continued the osculatory exercises.

Fay—How do you like my new gown? May—It's very pretty. "Do you really think so?" "Yes, indeed; I was just crazy to get one like it when they came into fashion two years ago."

Wigg—Mrs. Henpeckle has a wonderful mind. Wagg—Yes; and an inexhaustible one. She gives Henpeckle a piece of it every morning, and yet the supply never seems to run out.

"You say you love my daughter," growled the old man. "Have you ever heard her sing?" "No, sir," was the trembling reply. "Then how do you know you love her?" demanded the long-suffering parent.

Studen—How would you advise me to go about collecting a library? Professor—Well, I'll tell you how I managed it. When I was young I bought books and lent them; now I borrow books and keep them.

"No, doctor, I won't wear plain spectacles. If I am compelled to wear glasses I'll try goggles." "But, my dear, sir, there is nothing fashionable in goggles." "Oh, yes, people will think I run an automobile."

Miss Ann Teek (giddily)—I wonder if there are really any microbes in kisses," Miss Kostique—What a thoughtful, unselfish creature you are. Always worrying about something dangerous that may happen to other girls.

Blobbs—What are you carrying a gun for? Slobbs—I'm going house-hunting. Blobbs—That's a pretty poor joke. Slobbs—No joke about it. You don't know what these real estate agents might do to you if they catch you unarmed.

"Which is one of the slowest things on earth?" asked a school inspector of a boy the other day. "Influenza," remarked the boy. "Influenza," said the inspector, "how do you make that out?" "Because it's so easily caught," promptly answered the boy.

No Limit to New Ideas.

There never has been a time when the individual has stood for so much as he does at present. There has never been a time when individuality and personal initiative brought such amazing rewards. There never has been a time when the individual could or did exert so much influence as at present. There is no individual today so insignificant that if he became the medium of a new or potent idea he would be prevented by uncontrollable conditions from expressing his idea and reaping his just reward.

In all ages up to this man has been, owing to his limitations of physical force, a plaything of conditions, a slave of his environment. Skill and intelligence were but two of the factors in his progress, bounded and restrained by limitations to their employment. Now, however, with universal energy at the disposal of each individual, this terrestrial sphere scarce puts bounds to his field of influence.—Cassier's Magazine.

Sharks Under a Railway.

The British Museum authorities are investigating an extensive find of sharks' teeth and palates of other fish which have been unearthed in Goldsworth cutting, Woking, during the widening of the London & Southwestern railway main line. The teeth, which were found in large numbers in the green sand formation, about 35 feet below the subsoil, are in a state of splendid preservation.—London Express.

Ominous.

He—I never saw your father without a frown on his face; does he always frown?

She—No; he never frowns only when you are around.—Yonkers Statesman.

In calm weather the speed of a carrier pigeon is 1200 yards a minute; when a brisk wind is blowing in the direction of its flight, a pigeon has been known to make 1900 yards a minute.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE "ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS.....50
THREE MONTHS.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

LATTA GROVE.

M. D. Walker killed three rabbits at ten shots.

D. H. Walker is having new tire put on his wagon.

Jack Dell will work on Wagner's stave mill this winter.

George W. Dell had a big lot of his corn husked last week.

George Lynn killed a large hog. We failed to learn the weight of it.

Michael Stever grew the largest ear of corn we have heard of this season. It measured 12½ inches in length.

CALVIN.

Miss Mary Irvin left on the 6th inst. to visit friends in Williamsburg, Pa.

Mrs. J. F. Hoover, of Grafton, is visiting her mother at the home of her son, J. C.

Samuel Hoover, of Clover Creek, Blair county, was a visitor in this place on Saturday.

Mrs. Lou Bowman is visiting at the hospitable home of Alvin Decker, Hare's valley.

Mrs. J. C. Wright has gone to Penfield, Clearfield county, to visit her daughter, Mrs. Sleep.

Martin J. and Geo. Elias and wife, of Coles valley, attended quarterly meeting at Harmony chapel over Sunday.

Quite a number of Pine Grove's young people attended Epworth League service at the M. E. church here last Sunday night.

Most of our young people took advantage of the old time custom of throwing corn and setting things aright for their neighbors, generally, on last Thursday night. Of course they had lots of fun.

TROUGH CREEK.

J. H. Wright, of Pitcairn, and James Pincher and wife were recent visitors in the Colfax region.

A lot of hunters from Altoona, we are informed, captured 28 rabbits and a few squirrels and pheasants last week in our valley.

There is a general complaint of the winter grain going backward instead of forward. The prospect for a crop next year is anything but encouraging.

The old saying was three white frosts and then rain. But we have had more than three times three frosts and not rain enough to wet the ground an inch deep.

Since the burning of the large saw mill on the Laurel run the lumber from the smaller one is going over our roads. Well, it won't hurt them while the dry weather continues.

Mart Bum last Saturday bought the last pigs that we can hear of for sale in this section. We surely never heard as much inquiry for pigs and shoats. It will not likely be so a year hence.

We have seen quite fair sledding in our valley with but little, if any, more depth of snow than we have dust in many places along our public road.

In driving across Cass township the past week I found the holes in the road filled up nicely so that one has nice driving except where the road is stony, which parts might be improved by the breaking and throwing out of the loose stones which we understand the law requires.

Colfax postoffice was removed last week to Oliver Brown's residence, just where it ought to be on account of location. A history of this office might not be out of place: When the office was first established Mr. Ephraim Chilcott was appointed postmaster. Mr. C., after keeping it for thirteen years, said to the writer, who had moved into the district, "I have kept the office long enough, you must take it." We did so and kept it over six years. Mr. Oliver Brown having moved into the district at a more central place, we resigned in favor of Mrs. Brown who kept it until her death—about nine years. Then there was no one that would agree to take it until W. L. Wright agreed to accept it if we would agree to act as assistant, which we agreed to do rather than have no office in the community. Now Mrs. Brown No. 2 has the office which we hope will be a pleasure to her for it will certainly accommodate the patrons as a whole much better and it will be more remunerative there than any other place in the district.

Great Luck of an Editor.

"For two years all efforts to cure Eczema in the palms of the hands failed," writes Editor H. N. Lester, of Syracuse, Kan., "then I was wholly cured by Bucklen's Arnica Salve." It's the world's best for Eruptions, Sores and all skin diseases. Only 25c at W. H. Spangler's.

Accommodation on the Petersburg Cut-Off Wrecks Near Mt. Etna.

The Altoona accommodation running from Huntingdon to this city over the new Pennsylvania Petersburg cut-off was wrecked one-eighth of a mile west of Mt. Etna at 7 o'clock yesterday morning. While running at a fair rate of speed the train struck a broken rail. The engine, in charge of Engineer Daugherty and Fireman Dent, remained on the rails, though the tender was derailed. Both men escaped injury. The baggage and smoking cars were derailed and upset and the first truck of the coach derailed. It is fortunate that the train carried but few passengers or it might have rosulted disastrously. The injured, as far as could be learned, were Conductor Benjamin C. Knepper, of 1603 Seventh avenue, and D. W. Treese, of Springfield Junction, an assistant track foreman, who were riding in the over-turned smoker. Conductor Knepper's right hand was bruised and his back wrenched. He was brought to this city and taken to his home. Treese also went home. Baggagemaster Estep was in his car when it went over but escaped with a shaking up as did the few passengers in the coach.

The breaking of the rail is thought to have been caused by the heavy frost during the night.—*Tribune.*

Too High for Tunnels.

The Philadelphia and Reading railway company has had in service since January 1 five hundred box cars that are a little too high for some of the bridges and tunnels of the other railroads upon which they occasionally strayed. The Pennsylvania has formally notified the Reading not to send any of these giant freight carriers to it, as they do not propose adjusting bridges and tunnels to their dimensions. There are some divisions of the Reading's own system whieh cannot manage the cars. For example, the Tamaqua tunnel bars their passage, and that at Perkasie looks black when they approach from the south, although it offers no objection when they return home from the north.

There has been a great deal of talk lately over a shortage of cars, and every railroad manager says his particular company would be all right if "those other roads would only send back our cars." These Reading cars seem to have solved the trouble for they can't run away and no railway wants to borrow them.

But it is not only the Reading's 500 box cars which demand a freer passage and make railroad managers scratch their heads and calculate to the fraction of an inch.

For a week or more several big locomotives from Baldwin's stood on a siding at Belmont. They are destined for the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, and the Reading started them on their long journey. But when they got across the Schuylkill they towered so high that the train hands declared it impossible to get them over the main line to Williamsport.

Word went to the general officers and orders promptly came to measure the giant machines. The train hands were right. Then maps were gotten out, and general managers telegraphed to learn what roads had bridges and tunnels high enough to let the locomotive through. Finally a route was discovered. It is over the Reading to Bound Brook and then back over the Jersey Central to Easton. Yesterday the locomotives were moved to Wayne Junction.

Advertise in the ITEM. It pays.

Where Did He Find You?

The night was shading the landscape with winter twilight when the man entered this town. He was no common man, and was bent upon no ordinary mission. An empire was to be overthrown, and upon its ruins a new kingdom established. It was an enterprise environed with peril. Already it had cost precious lives and priceless fortunes. The man bore himself as one who journeys through a hostile country, knowing that his enemies swarmed about him, vigilant, fearless, powerful.

He took from his breast a little book and glanced at the list of names written therein.

"I have in this community," he said, "a band of five hundred friends, who have vowed ever to be loyal to me, faithful to my cause. They know that it is in danger. This is the night of their own appointment for meeting me, that I may instruct and encourage and strengthen them."

The deep tone of the bell broke upon the air. "It is the signal for their gathering," said the man, and hastened forward. Soon he paused before a large building which, save for one dimly lighted room in the rear of the basement, was empty and silent. A man, evidently on guard, stood near the door. He started as the stranger saluted him.

"I am expecting to meet some friends here to-night."

The janitor looked suspiciously at him.

"You'll have to wait, then," he said presently. "There won't be anybody around here for half an hour yet."

"You are a member of the band that assembles here?"

"Um," replied the janitor.

"Is there great zeal among the brethren of the fraternity? Are they united, loyal, eager, aggressive?"

"Well," replied the janitor, cautiously, "things are a little quiet with us just at present. Times are hard, and there's a good deal of opposition. We had a great many things to discourage us. Maybe in a couple of months we may get some outside help and shake things up a little; but we don't feel justified in making any effort right now. Will you walk in?"

The stranger entered the room indicated by a sweep of the janitor's hand. Presently an old woman came in, glanced timidly about her, and sat down as far away from the stranger as she could get. By and by came two women. Then a bevy of young girls fluttered on, sat down, bent their heads together for a convulsive giggle, and lapse into silence. A lame man limped to a seat behind the stove. After a while a group of women rustled in, one of them leading a reluctant boy. A tiredlooking man in laborer's garb sank wearily into a seat apart from the rest. A long interval, and there entered a man in black, who stealthily tiptoed his way to a seat that faced the others. Others came dropping in until twenty-three were assembled in, or, rather, scattered about, the room. They were evidently there in peril of their lives. Everything disclosed a sense of half-restrained fear. The repeated glances at the clock; the painful intenseness with which they listened to every approaching footfall until it passed; the quickness with which all eyes were turned toward the door as often as it was opened, deepened the impression that this was an unlawful assembly.

The stranger softly passed out, no one barring his way. Glancing at his book by the wind-shaken light of the street lamps, he went searching for his absent friends. Three of them found on a street corner, discussing the political problems of the government under which they lived. Seven men he found in a club room, reading, chatting, smoking. A score he found at public entertainments; a few at their places of business, lying in wait for belated customers; a half dozen at a progressive euchre party. Some were in a neighbor's house whiling away the hour in social intercourse. Many were at home, some too tired to go out, because they had been out all day and were planning to go out again to-morrow; and some doing nothing and wearily tired of it. A few were sick; a few were ministering to them. Some were curing convenient headaches by reading the latest novels. So, in the course of the evening, the band of five hundred was accounted for. Twenty-three at the rendezvous, four hundred and seventy-seven here, there, and elsewhere, dawdling, sleeping—a discouraging outlook for struggling revolution.

"And what is all this ancient history?" you ask.

O, nothing much. And not so very ancient, either. Only Jesus Christ dropping in at a recent prayer meeting in our church. That was all. And where did he find you?—*Rev. R. J. Burdette, in Good Work.*

NOTICE.—Having been appointed by the heirs of Mary E. Greenland, late of Union township, deceased, to settle the estate of the said decedent, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said estate are requested to make payment and those having claims to present the same on or before December 1st, 1901, to

B. E. GREENLAND.
Bellwood, Pa.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby notified to not trespass on any lands owned by the undersigned for the purpose of hunting; cutting, damaging or taking away timber; gathering berries, pilfering fruit, or any other purpose. All violations of this notice will be dealt with as the law directs.

J. S. HEARN.
Union Township, October 1, 1901.

ESTRAY NOTICE.—Came to the residence of the undersigned in Cass township, one-half mile south of Hare's Valley postoffice, the last of September or first of October, 1901, a red bull, year and a half old, with slit in each ear. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away; otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.

A. P. STEVER.
Hare's Valley, October 26, 1901.

NOTICE. — Some unscrupulous person or persons are said to be botching up imitations of my medicines and offering the same for sale, some packages having my labels upon them, others none at all. No person or agents in or having been in our employ were ever taught nor even allowed to look upon our formulas, except the druggist aiding us in compounding our medicines. Penalty for this crime is black and deep fraud and upon evidence to convict, prosecutions will be made, as imitations of our remedies are not reliable nor safe. W. C. ELLIS.
Huntingdon, Pa. 10-23-4t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Jas. A. Taylor, late of Cass township, Huntingdon county, Pa., deceased.

Letters of administration on said estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them without delay for settlement to

HENRY TAYLOR, Administrator,
McConnellsburg, Pa.
W. H. & J. S. Woods, Attys.,
Huntingdon, Pa., Oct. 23, 1901. 6t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of John Chilcoate, late of Union township, Huntingdon county, Pa., deceased.

Letters of administration on said estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them without delay for settlement to

B. F. AFRICA, Administrator,
W. H. & J. S. Woods, Huntingdon, Pa.
Attorneys,
Huntingdon, Pa., Oct. 21, 1901.—6t

Are You Thinking

Of getting married? If you are buy your wedding ring at Zerby's Jewelry Store, 516 Penn street, Huntingdon, Pa.

New Furniture Store.

The Heidel Furniture Co. announce to the public that they are open for business in the rear of

T. A. Appleby's Store, Mount Union, Pa.

We can furnish promptly all kinds of furniture, carpets, mattings, etc. All kinds of repairing and repainting neatly done.

Heidel Furniture Co.,
Mount Union, Pa.

RISES DAILY
In Public Estimation.
THE SMITH PREMIER TYPEWRITER.

It has won its way around the world on Real Merit.

THE SMITH PREMIER.....

marks the very highest point reached in writing machine mechanism.

It is the most durable writing machine made, and being good at every point in its superior construction does the best work for the longest time and thoroughly satisfies buyer and user.

PRINTED MATTER FREE.

The Smith Premier Typewriter Co.

No. 23 South Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Fall and Winter
Seasonable Merchandise.

Underwear

A large assortment of undergarments just received. Quality and prices right.

Overshirts & Storm Coats

These goods are seasonable. Examine them.

Footwear

We have a splendid stock of boots and shoes, rubber boots and felts. Call and see how quality and price compare with those of other dealers.

Dry Goods

New line received and additions being constantly made.

Groceries

Stock clean and fresh. We have a large assortment of staple goods.

THANKING you for your past patronage, and if you want anything in our line, come and see us and we will treat you right.

Produce taken in exchange for goods.

M. P. TRUAX,
MAPLETON, PA.

THE "ITEM"
$1.00 per Year.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Nov. 6, 1901.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 27, 1901.

	P.M.	Night.	A.M	A.M.	A.M.	P.M*
New York....	8.00	12.15	.....	.....	9.30	.....
Philadelphia.	11.20	4.25	7.12	8.40	12.25	5.30
Washington...	10.40	.....	.....	7.50	10.50	.....
Baltimore.....	11.41	4.45	.....	8.37	11.45	.....

	D'ly A.M	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. P. M.	Dly P.M.
Harrisburg.....	3.00	8.00	11.48	11.45	3.45	5.00
Rockville		8.12	11.59	.....	.....	5.13
Marysville.....	3.14	8.17	12.03	.....	.....	5.18
Duncannon.....	3.28	8.35	12.16	.....	4.10	5.34
Newport	3.50	9.05	12.37	.....	4.30	6.02
Millerstown.		9.14	12.45	.....	.....	6.11
Thompsontown		9.23	12.53	.....	.....	6.21
Port Royal.....	4.23	9.40	1.07	.....	4.57	6.38
Mifflin	4.28	9.45	1.11	.....	5.02	6.43
Lewistown Jc.	4.50	10.08	1.30	1.10	5.22	7.07
McVeytown....	5.12	10.33	1.48	.....	r5.42	7,30
N. Hamilton...	5.31	10.54	2.04	.....	.....	7.50
Mount Union...	5.37	11.00	2.08	.....	6.03	7.56
Mapleton.	5.43	11.06	2.14	.....	.....	8.02
Huntingdon, ...	6.00	11.25	2.29	2.01	6.22	8.20
Petersburg	6 17	11.39	2.43	.....	.....	8.33
Birmingham ...	6.45	12.04	3.07	h234	16.54	8.56
Tyrone.	6.52	12.10	3.12	2.40	6.59	9.02
Bellwood.....	7.17	12.31	3.29	.....	7.18	9.20
Altoona.....	7.40	12.50	3.45	3.10	7.35	9.35
Pittsburg.....	12.10	5.50	8.40	6.55	11.30	1.50
	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M

Harrisburg 10.25, Marysville 10.39, Duncannon 10.51, Newport 11.12, Millerstown, f11.19, Mifflin f11.44, Lewistown Junction 12.02, p. m., Huntingdon 12.58, Tyrone 1.32, Altoona 2.00, Pittsburg 5.30 a. m.

"h" stops to take on passengers for Pittsburg and beyond.

"r" stops on signal to receive or let off passengers Sundays only.

"f" stops on signal to let off passengers from points east and south of Harrisburg, and to take on passengers for Pittsburg and beyond.

Week days	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	Dly P.M.	D'ly. P. M.	D'ly P. M.
Pittsburg.....		3.00	8.00	12.45	4.50
Altoona.....	4.40	7.10	11.40	2.05	5.55	9.05
Bellwood.....	4.52	7.25	11.52	2.19	6.10	9.19
Tyrone	5.04	7.43	12.03	2.35	6.27	9.33
Birmingham .	5.08	7.48	g1207	2.40	6.32	x9 38
Petersburg ...	5.25	8.12		3.03	6.56	
Huntingdon....	5.37	8.25	12.35	3.17	7.10	10.12
Mapleton.	5.51	8.42		3.35	7.24	
Mt. Union.....	5.56	8.48	12.54	3.42	7.29	10.32
N. Hamilton ...	6.01	8.53		3.47	7.34	
McVeytown....	6.17	9.10	f1.14	4.08	7.51	
Lewiston Jc....	6.38	9.30	1.33	4.33	8.10	11.16
Mifflin.....	6.58	9.51	1.50	4.55	8.30	11.37
Port Royal... ..	7.02	9.54		5.00	8.34	
Thompsontown	7.17	10.09		5.18	8.48	
Millerstown. ...	7.26	10.17		5.28	8.57	
Newport	7.35	10.27	2.24	5.39	9.05	
Duncannon....	8.00	10.49	2.44	6.08	9.29	
Marysville	8.13	11.02	2.56	6.26	9.43	
Rockville.	8.18	11.07		6.32	9.48	
Harrisburg.....	8.30	11.20	3.10	6.45	10.00	1.00

Pittsburg 3.00, Altoona 6.25, Tyrone 6.47, Huntingdon 7.17, Lewistown Junction 8.05, Harrisburg 9.30 A. M. daily.

	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M	P.M.	A.M.	A.M
Balti	12.10	12.10	*3.11	6 00	9.45	2.30	....
Wahg't'n	1.15	1.15	*4.10	7.15	.....	4.05	....
Phila.....	11.48	12.17	*3.17	6.23	10.20	4.25	4.25
New York	2.13	2.53	*5.53	9.30	3.53	7.13	7.13

Additional trains are run as under:—

Leave Pittsburg 9.00 P. M. daily, Altoona 1.05 A. M., Huntingdon 1.58 A. M.; arrive Harrisburg 4.20 A. M., Philadelphia 7.17 A. M.

Leave Pittsburg 7.30 A. M. daily, Altoona 11.05 A. M., Tyrone 11.30 A. M., Huntingdon 12.03 P. M., Lewistown Junction 1.02 p. m., arrive Harrisburg 2.40 p. m., Philadelhia 5.47 p. m., New York 8.08 p. m., Baltimore 6,00 p. m., Washington 7.15 p. m.

*Week-days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg and beyond, and to take on passengers for Harrisburg and beyond.

"f" stops on signal only.

"x" stops to discharge passengers from East Liberty, Pittsburg and beyond.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction.—For Sunbury 7.30 A. M. and 3.10 P. M. week days.

For Milroy 7.40, A. M. and 1.40 p. M. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 A. M. and 6.30 P. M. week days. Bedford only 8.00 A. M. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield and Curwensville 8.20 A. M., and 3.30 P. M. week days, and 7.20 P. M. daily,

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 A. M., 12.15 and 7.15 P. M. week days. 8.10 A. M. Sundays.

For Scotia 7.50 A.M. and 3.00 P.M. week days.

For further information apply to ticket agents, or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western Division, Corner Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street, Pittsburg.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect November 26, 1900.

NORTH. Irreg., No. 7.	Mail, No.3	Mail, No.1	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	Mail, No. 4.	Irreg., No. 6.
p. m.	P.M.	a.m		A. M	p. m.	a. m.
5 00	12 50	6 00	Robertsdale	11 19	6 36	6 50
5 10	1 02	6 12	Cook's	11 04	6 24	6 39
5 22	1 14	6 29	Cole's	10 49	6 12	6 29
5 42	1 42	6 57	Saltillo	10 19	5 42	5 56
5 50	1 50	7 05	Three Springs	10 10	5 21	5 50
6 02	2 03	7 17	*Pogue	9 57	5 07	5 40
6 14	2 18	7 32	Rockhill	9 45	4 44	5 30
	2 35	7 47	Shirley	9 25	4 29	
	2 44	7 57	*Augh. Mills	9 16	4 21	
	3 06	8 20	Mount Union	9 00	4 06	
p. m.	p. m.	a.m		a. m.	p. m.	a. m.

Irregular No. 5 leaves Robertsdale 7.43, Cook's 7.55, Cole's 8.07, Saltillo 8.35, Three Spring 8.43, Pogue 8.55, arrive at Rockhill 9.10 a. m.

Saturday only, No. 7 leaves Robertsdale 3.15, Cook's 3.26, Cole's 3.38, Saltillo 4.02, Three Springs 4.10, Pogue 4.22, arrive at Rockhill 4.35 p. m.

Irregular No. 8 leaves Rockhill 2.20, Pogue 2.32, Three Springs 2.44, Saltillo 2.51, Cole's 3.19, Cook's 3.31, arrive at Robertsdale 3.43 p. m.

Saturday only, Reg. No. 8 leaves Rockhill 1.00, Pogue 1.13, Three Springs 1.25, Saltillo 1.42, Cole's 2.00, Cook's 2.12, arrive at Robertsdale 2.25 p. m.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. Irreg., No. 12	Mail, No. 10	STATIONS.	EAST Irreg. No. 9	Mail, No. 11
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
5 50	7 20	L Rockhill A	6 25	4 55
5 43	7 13	*Blacklog	6 32	5 02
5 35	7 05	*Cedar Rock	6 40	5 10
5 31	7 01	*Locke Vall'y	6 44	5 14
5 25	6 55	*Shade Gap Stair	6 50	5 20
		A Goshorn L		

Mail trains Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 10 and 11 and irregular trains 9 and 12 run daily except Sunday. Irregular trains 5, 6, 7 and 8 do not run daily, but carry passengers when run.

* Flag stations. Beersville changed to Pogue.

A. W. GREENWOOD, Superintendent.

THE M'KINLEY TABLE.

Remarkable Coincidences That Have Given It Historical Value.

In 1892, when the national republican convention met in Minneapolis, says the Pittsburg Dispatch, a table was presented to the convention by the pupils of the manual training department of the South high school of that city. The table was made especially for use on that occasion and was designed to show the work of the various branches of that department of the school.

McKinley was chairman of that convention and was the first person to use the table. It was here that he was practically promised the nomination at the convention to be held four years from that date.

At the close of the convention the table was returned to the high school, bearing a silver plate which had been made for the purpose and engraved with the date, the name of the chairman who presided at the convention and the names of the nominees. This was the gift of the convention, and, of course, the makers of the table were greatly pleased.

Four years later the table was again sent to the national republican convention at St. Louis, where McKinley received his first nomination. It was formally tendered to the chairman, Senator Thurston, by the Minnesota delegation, and accepted by him for use at the convention. Again it was returned, this time bearing a second silver plate similar to the first. The plates were sunk level with the top of the table and gave it a very distinctive appearance.

Its third term of service was at Philadelphia in 1900. It had by this time become an object of considerable interest. At this convention McKinley was re-nominated, and a third silver plate was added to the table. On each of these plates McKinley's name was engraved; the first time as chairman of the convention, the second time as nominee for the chief office of the land, and the third time as nominee for a second term in that office.

At this juncture the table was lost. But it had become too valuable at this time for the owners to allow its disappearance to pass without making strenuous efforts to recover it. Accordingly a search was instituted, and it was discovered that by an oversight it had not been claimed and ordered reshipped at the close of the convention, and had accordingly been packed away with other furnishings of the convention hall by an attendant who knew nothing of its ownership.

There was rejoicing at the school when the table was once more returned, for it had acquired quite a historical value by this time. But the strangest chapter in its history was yet to follow:

When the school exhibit of Minnesota was arranged for the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo this table was among the conspicuous articles sent, and it was on exhibition in the Minnesota building at the time that President McKinley was shot in the Temple of Music, within the same grounds.

Since that time the exposition management has added a fourth plate, which bears this inscription:

"Minnesota Building, Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, N. Y.

"President McKinley shot in Temple of Music, September 6, 1901. Died at the Milburn residence, September 14, 1901.

"Roosevelt took the oath of office here September 14, 1901."

Each plate is about three by four inches in size. The table itself is of solid oak with turned legs, top about three by four feet in size, and there is quite a bit of hand carving about it. Of itself the table would be in no way remarkable, except as a good example of the work done in the manual training class.

During the excitement and turmoil of the convention of '92 McKinley, in order to better make himself seen and heard, jumped upon the table and stood upright. When the table came back to the school there was some grumbling over the heel marks which were plainly indented in its polished surface, but later, when McKinley became president, and now more especially since his assassination, the heel marks are looked upon only as one more sense in which the table is identified with the political career of our last martyred president.

At the close of the exposition the table will be returned to the Minneapolis high school, where it will be treasured as a valuable and remarkable historical object.

The Children's Friend.

You'll have a cold this winter. Maybe you have one now. Your children will suffer too. For coughs, croup, bronchitis, grip and other winter complaints One Minute Cough Cure never fails. Acts promptly. It is very pleasant to the taste and perfectly harmless. C. B. George, Winchester, Ky., writes, "Our little girl was attacked with croup late one night and was so hoarse she could hardly speak. We gave her a few doses of One Minute Cough Cure. It relieved her immediately and she went to sleep. When she awoke next morning she had no signs of hoarseness or croup." J. L. Houck, W. H. Spangler.

Being Content.

When those hours come upon us in which we yearn for the wings of a dove that we may fly away and be at rest, let us strive to overcome our sadness by the cheering influence of hope. Let us go to God for that "peace that passeth understanding," and thus change the burdens of life into blessings. There is no sorrow which may not in this way be alleviated, no wound that may not by this balm be healed. In doing so we will indeed be carried away from our sorrows and trials to a condition of holy rest in God. This is after all the great blessing. As Hunt says, "Being content, the poorest man is rich, while he who counts his millions hath little joy be he otherwise."—Christian Leader (Universalist.)

Modern Surgery Surpassed.

"While suffering from a bad case of piles I consulted a physician who advised me to try a box of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve," says G. F. Carter, Atlanta, Ga. "I procured a box and was entirely cured. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve is a splendid cure for piles, giving relief instantly, and I heartily reccommend it to all sufferers." Surgery is unnecessary to cure piles. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve will cure any case. Cuts, burns, bruises and all other wounds are also quickly cured by it. Beware of counterfeits. J. L. Houck, W. H. Spangler.

To the Eye of Faith.

Only to the Christian is the world very fair today as well as yesterday. He knows that change must come and knows not what a day may bring forth. But the reflection does not disturb him, because it is accompanied with the knowledge that his Father still rules and does according to His will among the children of men. He alone has the assurance that "all things"—yes, every event—shall work together for his good. To the eye of faith the world is very fair today, and tomorrow or some other day not distant will surely usher in one that is fairer and brighter, even a morning without clouds.—Episcopal Recorder.

That Throbbing Headache

Would quickly leave you if you used Dr. King's New Life Pills. Thousands of sufferers have proved their matchless merit for Sick and Nervous Headaches. They make pure blood and build up your health. Only 25 cents. Money back if not cured. Sold by W. H. Spangler.

A Right and a Wrong Side.

Like most garments, everything in life has a right and wrong side. You can take any joy and by turning it around find troubles on the other side, or you may take the greatest trouble and by turning it around find joys on the other side. The gloomiest mountain never cast a shadow on both sides at once.—Reformed Church Messenger.

Reliable and Gentle.

"A pill's a pill," says the saw. But there are pills and pills. You want a pill which is certain, thorough and gentle. Mustn't gripe. DeWitt's Little Early Risers fill the bill. Purely vegetable. Do not force but assist the bowels to act, Strengthen and invigorate. Small and easy to take. J. L. Houck, W. H. Spangler.

Best, Truest and Most Useful.

That man who loves his own family better than he does his neighbor's family, and his own country better than any other country, and his own church more than any other church is the best father and husband, the truest patriot and the most useful Christian.—Presbyterian Banner.

WM. REED & SONS

ALL TEACHERS AND INSTITUTE VISITORS ARE INVITED TO MAKE USE OF THE STORE AND ALL ITS CONVENIENCES.

You will find plenty of pretty things to look at and you'll not be asked to buy. All visitors will be most cordially welcomed. A liberal showing of books and holiday goods will be opened up.

THE CLOAK AND FUR DEPARTMENT

is, of course, one of the busiest in the store just now. All the newest ideas in Cloaks, Suits and Furs will be found here in variety and abundance to suit every one.

The 45-inch and full length Automobiles are most interesting, because they are newest. We've a full line and every garment is a good one.—$9 to $25.

The 27-inch jackets in all colors are $4.00 to $20.00. There are garments to be had at less than $4.00, but we would hate to sell one of them.

Children's Coats are $1.50 to $15.00 each.

In every line of Cloaks that we carry we offer a fine assortment of styles; we can fit every figure, and the prices are guaranteed.

We do not know a single customer dissatisfied with the value of a fur purchased here, bhcause your money comes back until you are satisfied.

In spite of heauy selling our line of dress goods and silks is still unbroken for we bought heavily this fall. If a cloth is desirable or a color is worth having, you will find it here.

Every department is full of fine values, and when we say full we mean much.

Do not fail to visit the store often. It will pay you.

Wm Reed & Sons,

Huntingdon, Pa.

The Best Advertisement

We Can Have Is a Well Satisfied Customer × × × × × ×

WE have many of them—permanent patrons—but we still have room for more. RUNNING IN A RUT means selling old things to people who want new things. We keep from buying "stickers." We are constantly buying NEW GOODS—up-to-date goods. We let careless merchants handle shoddy good—goods people don't want.

We Quote a Few Prices:

Line of Cakes	5c per pound
Finest Rolled Oats	3 lb for 10 cents
Fancy California Prunes	5c per pound
Rio Roasted Coffee	14c per pound
Corn Starch	3 lb for 10 cents
Canned Goods	4 cans for 25c and upwards

Hats and Caps, Clothing, Wall Paper, etc. Every line full and prices lowest.

Visit us. Satisfy yourself.

J. G. GILLAM.

I CAN SAVE YOU SOMETHING

ON EVERY PURCHASE

Goods Well Bought are Half Sold

Therefore come quickly or you miss the greatest opportunity of the season. * * * * * * *

Bound to please you in my new styles of * * * *

High Grade Shoes at Moderate Prices

Remember this is a well bought stock. Bought on its merits as to beauty, style and quality. Bought direct from the makers, and above all bought for spot cash. Therefore my complete stock is already half sold. Come right in, close up the sales and get the bargains.

J. C. HAZLETT, Huntingdon, Pa.

A HANDSOME LINE

Of Jardineres, Butcher Knives, Table Cutlery, Shears, Scissors, and Wire Goods at

YOCUM'S NOVELTY STORE,

Near Postoffice,

Huntingdon, Pa.

Also something "Chic" in Glassware.

1901

TO-DAY

Our present facilities and means of serving the trade is better than ever in the past, but the underlying principle of our business is the same—earnest and honest endeavor to give dollar for dollar, and deserve your good will and confidence.

Our Stock of Spring and Summer Goods is large and complete, consisting in part of Dry Goods, Notions, Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, &c.

We invite special attention to our line of Ladies' Sailor Hats, —new styles in rough and fine straw; also largest assortment in town in Men's straw, crash and wool Hats, t

Don't forget his store sells 6 lbs. nice prunes for 25c.

We solicit your patronage.

J. L. Houck,

Cassville, Pa.

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON

SUNDAY'S DISCOURSE BY THE NOTED DIVINE.

Subject: Good or Evil Returns to Bless or Blast—Actions May Make the Circuit of Many Years, But Come Back to Us They Will.

[Copyright, 1901.]

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In this discourse Dr. Talmage shows that the good or evil we do returns to bless or blast us; text, Isaiah xi, 22, "It is He that sitteth upon the circle of the earth."

While yet people thought that the world was flat and thousands of years before they found out that it was round Isaiah, in my text, intimated the shape of it—Got sitting upon the circle of the earth. The most beautiful figure in all geometry is the circle. God made the universe on a plan of the circle.

There are in the natural world straight lines, angles, parallelograms, diagonals, quadrangles, but these evidently are not God's favorites. Almost everywhere where you find Him geometrizing you find the circle dominant, and if not the circle then the curve, which is a circle that died young. If it had lived long enough it would have been a full orb, a periphery. An ellipse is a circle pressed only a little too hard at the sides.

Giant's causeway in Ireland shows what God thinks of mathematics. There are over 35,000 columns of rocks—octagonal, hexagonal, pentagonal. These rocks seem to have been made by rule and compass. Every artist has his molding room where he may make fifty shapes, but he chooses one shape as preferable to all others. I will not say that the Giant's causeway was the world's molding room, but I do say out of a great many figures God seems to have selected the circle as the best. "It is He that sitteth on the circle of the earth." The stars in a circle, the moon in a circle, the sun in a circle, the universe in a circle and the throne of God the centre of that circle.

Appreciation of this would correct the architecture of churches, whose shape is often a defiance of divine suggestion. When men build churches they ought to imitate the idea of the Great Architect and put the audience in a circle, knowing that the tides of emotion roll more easily that way than in straight lines. Six thousand years ago God flung this world out of His right hand. But He did not throw it out in a straight line, but in curvilinear, with a leash of love holding it so as to bring it back again. The world started from His hand pure and Edenic. It has been rolling on through regions of moral ice and distemper. How long it will roll God only knows, but it will in due time make complete circuit and come back to the place where it started—the hand of God—pure and Edenic.

The history of the world goes in a circle. Why is it that the shipping in our day is improving so rapidly? A scientific shipbuilder says it is because men are imitating in some respects what the small wits deride, the old model of Noah's ark, not as we see it in old time pictures, but as it really was according to the account given. Great ships have we now, but where is the ship on the sea to-day that could outride a deluge in which the heaven and the earth were wrecked, landing all the passengers in safety, two of each kind of living creatures, hundreds of thousands of species?

Pomology will go on with its achievements until after many centuries the world will have plums and pears equal to the paradisaical. The art of gardening will grow for centuries, and after the Downings and Mitchells of the world have done their best in the far future the art of gardening will come up to the arborescence of the year 1.

If the makers of colored glass go on improving they may in some centuries be able to make something equal to the east window of York minster, which was built in the year 1290. We are six centuries behind those artists. But the world must keep on toiling until it shall make the complete circuit and come up to the skill of those very men.

If the world continues to improve in masonry, we shall have after awhile, perhaps after the advance of centuries, mortar equal to that which I saw in the wall of an exhumed English city built in the time of the Romans 1600 years ago, that mortar to-day as good as the day in which it was made, having outlasted the brick and the stone. I say, after hundreds of years masonry may advance to that point.

If the world stands long enough we may have a city as large as they had in old times—Babylon, five times the size of London. You may go into the potteries of England and you find them making cups and vases after the style of the cups and vases exhumed from Pompeii.

The world is not going back. Oh, no! But it is swinging in a circle, and will come around to the styles of pottery known so long ago as the days of Pompeii. The world must keep on progressing until it makes the complete circuit. The curve is in the right direction; the curve will keep on until it becomes the circle.

Well, now, what is true in the material universe is true in God's moral government and spiritual arrangement. That is the meaning of Ezekiel's wheel. All commentators agree in saying that the wheel means God's providence. But a wheel is of no use unless it turns, and if it turn it turns around, and if it turns around it moves in a circle. What then? Are we parts of a great iron machine whirled around and around whether we will or not, the victims of inexorable fate? No! So far from that I shall show you that we ourselves start the circle of good or bad actions, and that it will surely come around again to us unless by divine intervention it be hindered. Those bad or good actions may make the circuit of many years, but come back to us they will as certainly as that God sits on the circle of the earth.

Jezebel, the worst woman of the Bible—Shakespeare copying his Lady Macbeth from her picture—slew Naboth because she wanted his vineyard. While the dogs were eating the body of Naboth Elijah, the prophet, put down his compass and marked a circle from those dogs clear around to the dogs that should eat the body of Jezebel, the murderess. "Impossible!" the people said. "That will never happen." Who is that being flung out of the palace window? Jezebel. A few hours after they came around, hoping to bury her. They find only the palms of the hands and the skull. The dogs that devoured Jezebel and the dogs that devoured Naboth. Oh, what a swift, what an awful circuit!

But it is sometimes the case that this circle sweeps through a century or through many centuries. The world started with a theocracy for government—that is, God was the president and emperor of the world. People got tired of a theocracy. They said: "We don't want God directly interfering with the affairs of the world. Give us a monarchy." The world had a monarchy. From a monarchy it is going to have a limited monarchy. After awhile the limited monarchy will be given up and the republican form of government will be everywhere dominant and recognized. Then the world will get tired of the republican form of government, and it will have an anarchy, which is no government at all.

And then all nations, finding out that man is not capable of righteously governing man, will cry out again for theocracy and say, "Let God come back and conduct the affairs of the world."

Every step—monarchy, limited monarchy, republicanism, anarchy—only different steps between the first theocracy and the last theocracy or segments of the great circle of the earth on which God sits.

But do not become impatient because you cannot see the curve of events and therefore conclude that God's government is going to break down. History tells us that in the making of the pyramids it took 2000 men two years drag one stone from the quarry and put it into the pyramids. If men short lived can afford to work so slowly as that, cannot God in the building of eternities afford to wait?

What though God should take 10,000 years to draw a circle? Shall we take our little watch which we have to wind up every night lest it run down and hold it up beside the clock of eternal ages? If, according to the Bible, a thousand years are in God's sight as one day, then, according to that calculation the 6000 years of the world's existence has been only to God as from Monday to Saturday.

But it is often the case that the rebound is quicker, the return is much quicker than that. The circle is sooner completed. You resolve that you will do what good you can. In one week you put a word of counsel in the heart of a Sabbath-school child. During that same week you give a letter of introduction to a young man struggling in business. During the same week you make an exhortation in a prayer meeting. It is all gone. You will never hear of it, perhaps, you think. A few years after a man comes up to you and says, "You don't know me, do you?" You say, "No, I don't remember ever to have seen you." "Why," he says, "I was in the Sabbath-school class over which you were the teacher. One Sunday you invited me to Christ; I accepted the offer. You see that church with two towers yonder?" "Yes," you say. He says, "That is where I preach," or, "Do you see that governor's house? That is where I live."

One day a man comes to you and says "Good morning." You look at him and say, "Why, you have the advantage of me; I cannot place you." He says, "Don't you remember thirty years ago giving me a letter of introduction to a young man—a letter of introduction to William E. Dodge?" "Yes, yes, I do." He says, "I am the man. That was my first step toward a fortune. But I have retired from business now and am giving my time to philanthropies and public interests. Come up to my house and see me."

Or a man comes to you and says: "I want to introduce myself to you. I went into a prayer meeting some years ago. I sat back by the door. You arose to make an exhortation. That talk changed the course of my life, and if I ever get to heaven under God I will owe my salvation to you." In only ten, twenty or thirty years the circle swept out and swept back again to your own grateful heart.

But sometimes it is a wider circle and does not return for a great while. I saw a bill of expenses for burning Latimer and Ridley. The bill of expenses has these items among others:

	Shillings.	Pence.
One load of fire fagots.....	3	4
Cartage for four loads of wood..	2	
Item, a post.....	1	4
Item, two chains.....	3	4
Item, two staples.....		6
Item, for laborers.....	2	8

making in all 25s. 8d. That was cheap fire, considering all the circumstances, but it kindled a light which shone all around the world and aroused the martyr spirit, and out from that burning of Latimer and Ridley rolled the circle wider and wider, starting other circles, convoluting, overrunning, circumscribing, overreaching all heaven—a circle.

But what is true of the good is just as true of the bad. You utter a slander against your neighbor. It has gone forth from your teeth. It will never come back, you think. You have done the man all the mischief you can. You rejoice to see him wince. You say, "Didn't I give it to him?" That word has gone out, that slanderous word, on its poisonous and blasted way. You think it will never do you any harm. But I am watching that word, and I see it beginning to curve and it curves around, and it is aiming at your heart. You had better dodge it. You cannot dodge it. It rolls into your bosom, and after it rolls in a word of an old book rolls in after it, saying: "With what measure ye mete it shall be measured to you again."

The meanest thing a man can do is after some difficulty has been settled to bring it up again, and God will not do anything like that. God's memory is mighty enough to hold all the events of the ages, but there is one thing that is sure to slip His memory, one thing He is sure to forget, and that is pardoned transgression.

How do I know it? I will prove it. "Their sins and their iniquities will I remember no more." "Blessed is he whose transgression is forgiven."

But do not make the mistake of thinking that this doctrine of the circle stops with this life. It rolls on through heaven. You might quote in opposition to me what St. John says about the city of heaven. He says it "lieth four square." That does seem to militate against this idea of a circle. But do you not know there is many a square house that has a family circle facing each other and in a circle moving, and I can prove that this is so in regard to heaven. St. John says, "I heard the voice of many angels round about the throne and the beasts and the elders." And again he says, "I saw round about the throne four and twenty seats." And again he says, "There was a rainbow round about the throne."

The two former imply a circle; the last, either a circle or a semicircle. The seats facing each other, the angels facing each other, the men facing each other. Heaven an amphitheatre of glory. Circumference of patriarch and prophet and apostle. Circumference of Scotch Covenanters and Theban legion and Albigenses. Circumference of the good of all ages. Periphery of splendor unimagined and indescribable. A circle! A circle!

But every circumference must have a centre, and what is the centre of this heavenly circumference? Christ. His all the glory; His all the praise; His all the crowns. All heaven wreathed into a garland round about Him. Take off the imperial sandal from His foot and behold the scar of the spike. Lift the coronet of dominion from His brow and see where was the laceration of the briers. Come closer, all heaven. Narrow the circle around His great heart. O Christ, the Saviour! O Christ, the man! O Christ, the God! Keep Thy throne forever, seated on the circle of the earth, seated on the circle of heaven.

"On Christ, the solid rock, I stand;
All other ground is shifting sand."

THE SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR NOVEMBER 10.

Subject: Israel Oppressed in Egypt. Ex. i., 1-14—Golden Text, Ex. ii., 24—Memory Verses, 8, 9, 13, 14—Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

1. "These are the names." Though this book is a continuation of the book of Genesis, with which probably it was in former times conjoined, Moses thought it necessary to introduce it with an account of the names and number of the family of Jacob when they came to Egypt, to show that though they were then very few, yet in a short time, under the special blessing of God they had multiplied exceedingly, and thus the promise to Abraham had been literally fulfilled. "His household." Which fact is of some importance in computing the time needful for their increase to such a large number as went out from Egypt in the exodus. A hint as to the numbers of the households may be gained from the fact that in Abraham's household there were at least 318 men who could bear arms. Gen. 14: 14. The servants were reckoned as part of the household, and were admitted to the covenant and recognized as Israelites. Gen. 17: 27.

5. "Seventy souls." This number included Joseph and his two sons, and it must have also included Jacob himself, but it did not include the wives and daughters.

6. "Joseph died." That is, Joseph had now been some time dead, as also all his brethren, and all the Egyptians who had known Jacob and his twelve sons, and this is a reason why the important services performed by Joseph were forgotten. Death removes the most useful men and the largest families. "All that generation." All the men of that age, Egyptians as well as Israelites.

7. "Were fruitful." There are five expressions in this verse joined together to give emphasis to the fact that there was a remarkable increase of the Israelites, beyond all ordinary calculations. One original word implies that they increased like fishes or insects. From the call of Abraham at Haran to their deliverance from Egypt was 430 years. During the first 215 years they had increased to only seventy souls, but during the latter half of the time, while they were in Egypt, they increased to over 600,000 fighting men, besides women and children. And this prosperity came notwithstanding the great persecutions to which they were subjected. It is thus clearly shown that the blessing of God is the great secret of true prosperity. "The land." Of Goshen. "Was filled." When the women and children are taken into account it will be seen that there must have been a great host. A conservative estimate has placed the number at 2,000,000 souls.

8. "A new king." One of another family, according to Josephus. The old rulers under whom Joseph served were overthrown, and an entirely new dynasty came into power that had no knowledge of or interest in Joseph. "Which knew not Joseph." This new king was not in sympathy with God's plans and purposes; he was envious in his disposition (v. 9), shrewd in his plans (v. 10), and cruel in his requirements. Vs. 11, 12.

9. "Said unto his people." He probably summoned a council of his nobles and elders to consider the subject. "More and mightier." They had risen to great prosperity, for during the lifetime of Joseph and his royal patron they had probably enjoyed a free grant of the land.

10. "Deal wisely." Their policy was shrewd, but it was not wise. Sin is always folly. Such a policy is at once short-sighted and wicked; short-sighted, since kind treatment would have made this rapidly growing people their fast friends and helpers; wicked, because it violates common morality. When men deal wickedly it is common for them to imagine they are dealing wisely, especially if their wickedness seems to be to their worldly advantage. "Lest they multiply." As well might the monarch of Egypt have sought to stem with his puny hand the ocean's tide as to prevent the increase of those who were the subjects of Jehovah's everlasting purpose. "Join—our enemies." The greatest enemies of Egypt were on the east, and the first great danger the king saw was that the Hebrews would join themselves to some invading army and fight against the Egyptians. "Out of the land." The king was also afraid the Hebrews might escape. The Egyptians would lose a large revenue if the Israelites should leave them, and steps were taken to prevent this.

11. "Taskmasters." Having first obliged them, it is thought, to pay a ruinous rent and involved them in difficulties, the new government, in pursuance of its oppressive policy, degraded them to the condition of serfs, employing them in rearing the public works, with taskmasters, who anciently had sticks—now whips—to punish the indolent, or spur on the too languid. "Treasure cities." "Store cities." R. V. Cities where arms and provisions were gathered, necessary for armies and caravans. "Pithom." Meaning "a narrow place." This was a city of Lower Egypt, situated on the eastern bank of the Nile. "Raamses." The same as Rameses. It was probably near by. These two fortified cities, built by the Israelites for Pharaoh, were both in Goshen. Rameses was the point from which the Hebrews started at the time of the exodus.

12. "The more they multiplied." The king not only oppressed the people, but he ordered the male children destroyed. Vs. 16, 22. But the more Pharaoh afflicted them the more God blessed them. Afflictions serve the purpose of developing the moral character. Divine chastisements tend more to growth than to destruction.

13. "To serve with rigor." Intending to depress their spirits and to rob them of everything valuable; to ruin their health and shorten their days and so diminish their numbers. The word translated "rigor" is a very rare one. It is derived from a word which means "to break in pieces," "to crush."

14. "Their lives bitter." This God permitted for wise and just reasons: 1. As a punishment for their idolatry, into which it appears many of them had fallen. 2. To wean them from Egypt, which was in many respects a desirable land. 3. To quicken their desires for Canaan. 4. That they might be aroused to earnest prayer for deliverance. 5. That God's power might be displayed in their freedom. "With hard bondage." So the bondage which Satan puts upon his servants is hard and makes the life bitter. The way of the transgressor is "hard" and "full of misery." But a deliverer was provided, and so in Christ we may all be set free. John 8: 36. "And in brick." Ruins of great brick buildings are found in all parts of Egypt.

Leprosy in Hawaii.

There are 909 lepers at the Molokai leper settlements in Hawaii.

How Different Peoples Write.

Not all peoples write from left to right. The Arabs, Jews, Turks and some other Eastern people write from right to left. The Chinese write from top to bottom, beginning at the right, and the Battus, inhabiting the interior of Sumatra, who have a considerable civilization of their own, follow in their writing an order different equally from the European and the Chinese, for it begins at the bottom and travels perpendicularly upward, the first column read being that on the left hand side.

The man who is imprisoned for life no longer dreads being found out.

The Cook's Warning.

Wife—"Well, John, I'll have to do the cooking now. The cook left without warning this afternoon."

Husband — "Not exactly without warning. She told me this morning I had better bring home some dyspepsia tablets to-night, but I didn't quite catch on to what she meant."—Judge.

St. Jacobs Oil For Chest-Colds, Bronchitis, Croup, and Pleurisy.

An outward application for bronchial difficulties is many times far more effective than syrups, cough mixture, cod liver oil, &c., simply because it penetrates through to the direct cause, which is, as a rule, an accumulation of matter or growth tightly adhered to the bronchial tubes.

St. Jacobs Oil, possessing as it does those wonderful penetrating powers, enables it to loosen these adhesions and to induce free expectoration. Cases have been known where expectorations have been examined after St. Jacobs Oil has been applied, and the exact formation was clearly shown, where the adhesions had been removed or pulled off the bronchial tubes. All irritation of the delicate mucous membrane of the bronchæ is quickly removed by the healing and soothing properties of St. Jacobs Oil. In cases of croup and whooping cough in children St. Jacobs Oil will be found superior to any other remedy.

St. Jacobs Oil is for sale throughout the world. It is clean to use—not at all greasy or oily, as its name might imply. For rheumatism, gout, sciatica, neuralgia, cramp, pleurisy, lumbago, sore throat, bronchitis, soreness, stiffness, bruises, toothache, headache, backache, feetache, pains in the chest, pains in the back, pains in the shoulders, pains in the limbs, and all bodily aches and pains it has no equal. It acts like magic. Safe, sure, and never failing.

In America and on the Continent of Europe, foot passengers and vehicles keep to the right; in Great Britain they keep to the left.

Sweat and fruit acids will not discolor goods dyed with PUTNAM FADELESS DYES. Sold by all druggists.

There is nothing underhanded about lovemaking. You can't kiss a girl behind her back.

Belfast is Ireland's richest and most populous city.

$100 Reward. $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Few people know more than they think they know.

Best For the Bowels.

No matter what ails you, headache to a cancer, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. CASCARETS help nature, cure you without a gripe or pain, produce easy natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. CASCARETS Candy Cathartic, the genuine, put up in metal boxes, every tablet has C. C. C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.

The stray dog realizes that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila. Pa.

Youth, in its profound wisdom, feels a great pity for the ignorance of old age.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle

The only time some men get a hustle on is when they are looking for trouble.

A Tempting Field in Pictures.

Meissonier's "The Spy," for which the late Mr. Vanderbilt gave $50,000, netted Messonier only $3000. Watteau had been dead a century before his pictures brought $8000 or more apiece. Corot sold one of his best works for $145, which not long ago at a Paris art sale brought $75,000. And Millet's great "Angelus," last sold for $156,000, was worth only $400 to Millet himself. Take it altogether, speculative investors with a taste for far-off "futures" have a tempting field in pictures.

The amount of sugar consumed in the civilized world last year was over 6,000,000 tons.

The Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette says: "Walter Baker & Co., of Dorchester, Mass., U. S. A., have given years of study to the skilful preparation of cocoa and chocolate, and have devised machinery and systems peculiar to their methods of treatment, whereby the purity, palatability, and highest nutrient characteristics are retained. Their preparations are known the world over and have received the highest indorsements from the medical practitioner, the nurse, and the intelligent housekeeper and caterer."

The three largest cities in Sweden are Stockholm, with about 300,000 inhabitants, Gothenburg, with 131,000, and Malmo, with 61,000.

MRS. IDA L. ROSER

Grand-Niece of Ex-President James K. Polk, Writes to Mrs. Pinkham Saying:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have been married for nearly two years, and so far have not been blessed with a child. I have, however, suffered with a complication of female troubles and painful menstruation, until very recently.

MRS. IDA L. ROSER.

"The value of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** was called to my attention by an intimate friend, whose life had simply been a torture with inflammation and ulceration, and a few bottles of your Compound cured her; she can hardly believe it herself to-day, she enjoys such blessed health. I took four bottles of your Compound and consider myself cured. I am once more in fine health and spirits; my domestic and official duties all seem easy now, for I feel so strong I can do three times what I used to do. You have a host of friends in Denver, and among the best count, Yours very gratefully,—MRS. IDA L. ROSER, 326 18th Ave., Denver, Col."—*$5000 forfeit if above testimonial is not genuine.*

If you are ill, don't hesitate to get a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once, and write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for special advice—it is free.

SOZODONT

A PERFECT LIQUID DENTIFRICE FOR THE

TEETH AND BREATH

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If afflicted with weak eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water**

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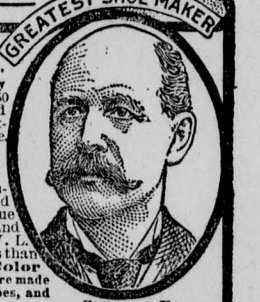
UNION MADE

OUR "MAJOR" $3.50 SHOES $3.00 THE WORLD'S GREATEST SHOE MAKER

W. L. Douglas $4 Gilt Edge Line Cannot be Equaled at Any Price.



For More than a Quarter of a Century the reputation of W. L. Douglas $3.00 and $3.50 shoes for style, comfort and wear has excelled all other makes sold at these prices. This excellent reputation has been won by merit alone. W. L. Douglas shoes have to give better satisfaction than other $3.00 and $3.50 shoes because his reputation for the best $3.00 and $3.50 shoes must be maintained. The standard has always been placed so high that the wearer receives more value for his money in the W. L. Douglas $3.00 and $3.50 shoes than he can get elsewhere. W. L. Douglas makes and sells more $3.00 and $3.50 shoes than any other two manufacturers in the world. **Fast Color Eyelets used. W. L. Douglas $3 and $3.50 shoes are made of the same high grade leathers used in $5 and $6 shoes, and are just as good in every way.**

CATALOG FREE.

Sold by 63 Douglas stores in American cities selling direct from factory to wearer at one profit; and the best shoe dealers everywhere.

Insist upon having W. L. Douglas shoes with name and price stamped on bottom. Shoes sent anywhere on receipt of price and 25c. additional for carriage. Take measurements of foot as shown; state style desired; size and width usually worn; plain or cap toe; heavy, medium, or light soles.

W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

SEVERE BRITISH DISASTER

Nine Officers and Fifty-eight Men Killed in the Transvaal.

BOERS REPORTED 1000 STRONG

Colonel Benson, the British Commander, One of the Dead—Over 160 Troops Wounded and Two Guns Lost—A Relieving Force Arrived Without Opposition—General Kitchener's Report.

London. — The War Office has received the following dispatch from General Kitchener:

"I have just heard of a severe attack made on the rear guard of Colonel Benson's column when about twenty miles northwest of Bethel, near Brakenlaagte, Eastern Transvaal, during a thick mist.

"The strength of the enemy is reported to have been 1000. They rushed two guns with the rear guard, but it is uncertain whether they were able to remove them.

"I fear our casualties were heavy. Colonel Benson was wounded, but not severely. A relieving column will reach him this morning."

Later General Kitchener telegraphed as follows:

"Colonel Barter, who marched from the constabulary line yesterday, reached Benson's column early the following morning, unopposed. He reports that Colonel Benson died of his wounds.

"The other casualties are the following: Killed, Colonel E. Guinness, Major F. D. Murray, Captains M. W. Lindsay and F. T. Thorold, Lieutenants E. V. I. Brooke and R. E. Shepherd and Second Lieutenant A. J. Corlett. Died of his wounds, Captain Eyre Lloyd."

General Kitchener then gives the names of thirteen other officers who were wounded, most of them severely, and announces that fifty-four noncommissioned officers and men were killed and 100 wounded, adding that four of the latter have since died of their wounds.

The dispatch then says:

"I assume that the two guns have been recovered and the enemy has withdrawn, but I have no further details.

"I deeply regret the loss of Colonel Benson and the officers and men who fell with him. In Benson the service loses a most gallant and capable officer, who invariably led his column with marked success and judgment.

"The fighting was at very close quarters, and maintained with great determination by both sides. The enemy suffered heavily, but I have not yet received a reliable estimate.

"The Boers retired east."

ROYAL TRAVELERS HOME.

Duke and Duchess of Cornwall Greeted by the King and Queen at Portsmouth.

Portsmouth, England. — The naval pageant in honor of the return of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York was almost a reproduction of the ceremonial attending their departure. The royal yacht Victoria and Albert started to meet the Ophir. On board the royal yacht the King, in the undress uniform of an admiral, stood on the after bridge at the salute, while the Queen and the children of the Duke and Duchess paraded the hurricane deck. Nelson's old flagship, the Victory, started the salute to Their Majesties, and each ship in turn took it up as the Victoria and Albert moved down the Solent, accompanied by a flotilla.

Off Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, the Victoria and Albert and the Ophir met and exchanged signals of greeting. As the Victoria and Albert on the return trip neared the harbor the troops ashore presented arms and the garrison batteries fired a final salute. The bands everywhere struck up "God Save the King," and thousands of bluejackets on board the ships in the harbor repeatedly cheered the royal party.

Immediately after the Victoria and Albert and the Ophir were moored at the jetty the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York joined Their Majesties and the children on board the King's yacht.

CHILDREN DIE FROM LOCKJAW.

Four Deaths Caused by Giving City Anti-Toxin in St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo.—Much consternation has been caused in the Health Department by the charge that four children have died within a few days of lockjaw, caused by the administration of anti-toxin from the city chemist's office.

The horse used by the city for three years for obtaining the anti-toxine serum showed symptoms, October 1, of lockjaw, and was shot. The last serum was drawn from him on August 24.

It was disinfected, tested and distributed in two hundred bottles on September 10. The health officers differ in opinion as to whether this anti-toxine could have contained the bacilli of tetanus, and searching investigation will be made.

Many Prisoners Escape From Jail.

Twenty-five prisoners, six of whom were held for murder, escaped from jail at Fayetteville, W. Va. William Moore, Arthur Carpenter, George Clark, Charley Graw and Harry Hotes had been tried and sentenced to the penitentiary for terms ranging from two to fourteen years.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 31.—After investigating Garfield Tea, which is quite universally acknowledged to be the best family remedy, it is not difficult to explain its success—it is the medicine for good results! It is manufactured here by the Garfield Tea Co. in their new and attractive laboratory and is made wholly from simple, sweet, and withal, health-giving herbs. Garfield Tea is the original herb cure for constipation and sick headache.

One-fifth of the married couples of France are childless.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. SAMUEL, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

It is much better to hit the nail on the head than the nail on the finger.

All rough usage of the teeth, such as cracking nuts, biting thread, etc., should be avoided.

$900 TO $1500 A YEAR

We want intelligent Men and Women as Traveling Representatives or Local Managers; salary $900 to $1500 a year and all expenses, according to experience and ability. We also want local representatives; salary $9 to $15 a week and commission, depending upon the time devoted. Send stamp for full particulars and state position prefered. Address, Dept. B.
THE BELL COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

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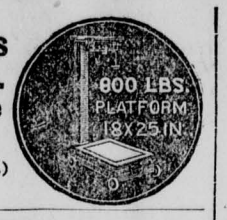
Warranted Accurate
Other sizes equally low.
BUY OF THE MAKER
Jones (He Pays the Freight.)
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.



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HANDSOME AMERICAN LADY, independently rich, wants good, honest husband. Address Mrs. E., 87 Market St., Chicago, Ill.

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ASTHMALENE
SEND FOR FREE TRIAL BOTTLE
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25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

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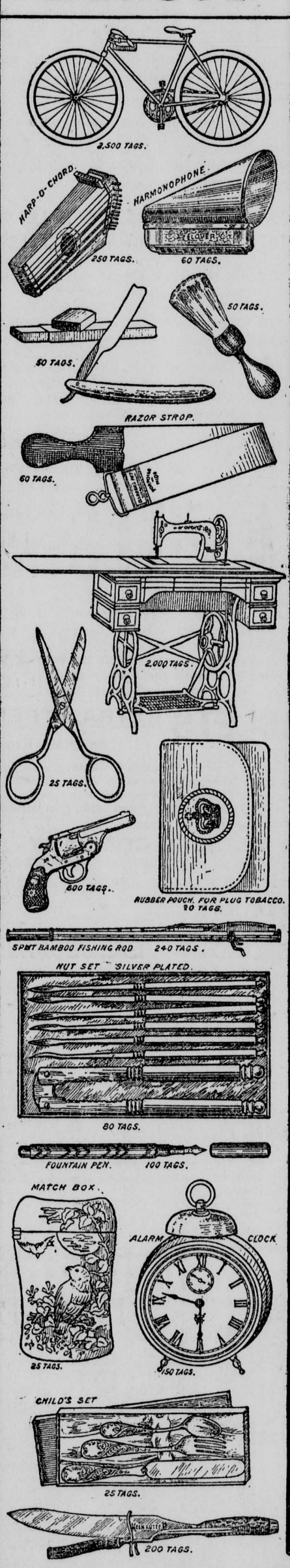

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"OLD HONESTY"
"JOLLY TAR"
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"J. T."
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"E. Rice, Greenville," "Good Luck," "Cross Bow," "Master Workman," "Sickle," "Brandywine," "Razor," "Tennessee Cross Tie," "Ole Varginy," "Granger Twist." 6

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Our offer of Presents for Tags will expire Nov. 30th, 1902.
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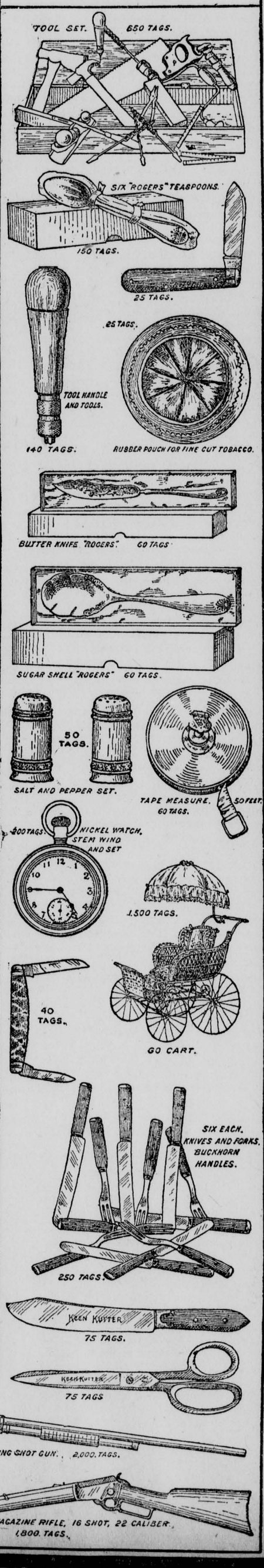

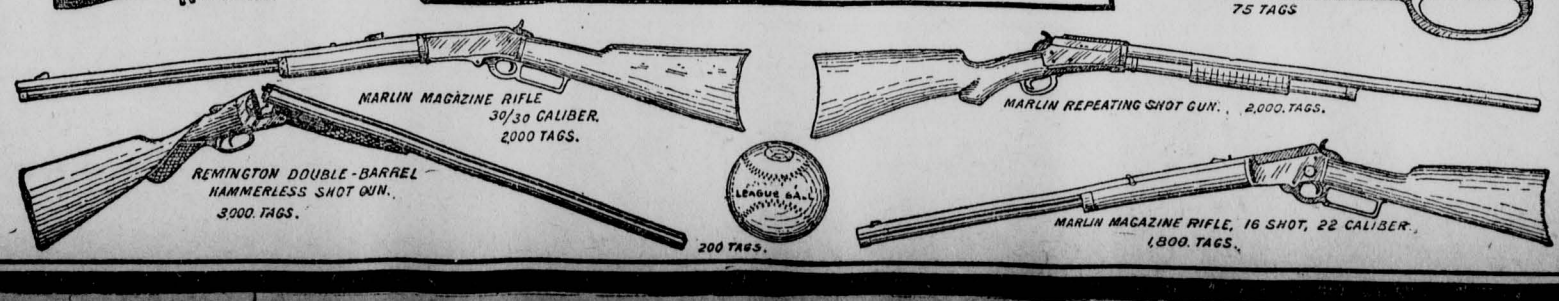
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CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Topic For the Week Beginning Nov. 10—Comment by Rev. S. H. Doyle.

Topic.—Our national bondage.—Hab. i, 13-17; Amos vi, 1-6. (Temperance meeting.)

Nations come into bondage unto sin as well as individuals. Every nation of the past has had its besetting national sins, and so has every nation in the world today. Sometimes the sin of nations has been an insatiate desire for glory in war, sometimes greed for territory and sometimes one of the vices to which its people have most universally and readily yielded. One of the greatest of the national sins today in the civilized nations of the world is the sin of intemperance. Intemperance is a national sin of France, Germany, England and America. The drink traffic is extended and protected by law. Thousands in high places and in low places are moderate or habitual indulgers in intoxicating drinks. The greatest woes of the people are the direct or indirect result of the wide prevalence of this gigantic evil, and yet the nations seem powerless in its grasp. It is national bondage indeed and, to our shame, "our national bondage."

The forbearance of God toward nations as toward individuals will some time come to an end. How wonderfully patient God is—patient in the creation of the world, patient in its preservation! God is far more patient and forbearing with evil than man is. Habakkuk's burden was a burden of complaint at God's seeming slackness and indifference toward the prevalence and power of evil, but God's forbearance cannot last forever. The purpose of his forbearance is to arouse repentance, but if sin is not repented of and abandoned it will be punished, even the national sin of intemperance. The curse of God has been pronounced against intemperance, and it will be executed. "Woe to them that are at ease in Zion and trust in the mountain of Samaria, which are named chief of the nations, to whom the house of Israel came * * * that drink wine in bowls and anoint themselves with the chief ointments, but they are not grieved for the affliction of Joseph."

Unless the national sin of intemperance is overcome it will bring a direful punishment upon our land. We are sowing the wind, and no power can prevent our reaping the whirlwind. The future is great with opportunities. It is also fraught with great dangers. To take advantage of our opportunities and to avoid our dangers physical, mental and moral strength of the finest caliber is demanded of us; but whence is it to come if we become a nation of drunkards? It cannot come under such conditions. The very life and perpetuity of our nation depend upon our breaking the bonds of intemperance, which are fastening themselves about us and in becoming free from this national sin. May God help us as Endeavorers to do our part both in prayer and in service to bring about such a desirable condition of affairs.

THE PRAYER MEETING.

Have a special temperance address on the topic.

BIBLE READINGS.

Ex. xx, 13; Lev. x, 8, 9; Judg. xiii, 1-14; Prov. xiv, 34; xx, 1; xxiii, 29-32; Ps. xxxiii, 12-20; Math. xvii, 7; xxvi, 41; Luke i, 13-15; Gal. v, 19-26.

EPWORTH LEAGUE.

Topic For the Week Beginning Nov. 10, "Our National Bondage"—Text, Hab. i, 13-17; Amos vi, 1-6.

"They catch them in their net."

The curse of intoxication is not a modern evil entirely. There is not an age that has not been crippled in its progress by it. And in ancient times those who loved their land and fellow men and served God opposed the use of strong drink and pointed out its disastrous effects upon the individual and society.

Amos saw and deplored the results of the appetite for alcoholic liquors which had made such havoc both in the land of Judæa and in the northern kingdom of Israel. Habakkuk notes the connection of wickedness of many kinds with the idolatrous practices of his times.

The worshipers of God are now, as in the days of the prophets of Israel, opposed to all the corruption which follows indulgence in intoxicating drinks. Righteousness and goodness, happiness and prosperity can never exist where drunkenness prevails. Intoxication deranges all the functions of the body, diseases its tissues, debases the inner nature and destroys intellectual powers. It is deadly to all that is distinctively excellent and valuable in human nature. Yet it is fascinating in the extreme and especially difficult to resist when appetite has once been acquired for its peculiar effects.

Our own nation is to a great extent bound by the power of the liquor traffic and drinking habits. One of the worst features of the situation is the connection of the government with the business through the revenue it derives from the manufacture and sale of alcoholics. The wrong of this is clearly seen by our own people and by all those who are alert on temperance reform. There can be no halt called and no compromise made. The issue is clearly made, and we shall spare no effort to change the situation from governmental protection of and participation in the profits of that business which ruins citizens and society to governmental proscription and prohibition. "The liquor traffic can never be legalized without sin."

The matter of the army canteen has awakened great interest and earnest discussion. No lover of good order objects to every army post having a pleasant reading room with sale of refreshments and appliances for recreation. The soldier should have all the helpful influences possible. What we do object to and firmly oppose is a drinking saloon for soldiers run by the government or any one else. Great manufacturing concerns have fitted refreshment rooms for their employees where food can be had at cost and rest and recreation had in hours of leisure. But no establishment, not even a brewery or distillery, ever opened a saloon for its employees. Even these establishments will not permit drunkenness in their workmen and prefer men who do not drink. Many railroads and manufacturers will not employ drinking men. The laboring man is learning that he must be sober to be skillful, and skilled labor is what has put the United States in the world's van in industry. The soldier is no longer a loafer or a ruffian. He is a skilled and trained expert in military science and art. He must be a sober man to get and keep his place. We must abolish the saloon and banish drinking customs for our industrial protection as well as for our religious advancement. We must be a sober people. May we also be a saved people to Christ.

The Direct Way.

It is not the man who goes around talking to himself that succeeds in life. The most disagreeable people we have to deal with are the people who assert that their friends "ought to know" that they are sick or neglected or in want. The way to get, says Jesus, is to go right up and ask for it. Treat heaven in the same manly fashion. A thing that is worth having is worth seeking for. Great discoveries come to men first as mere shadowy hints. There is a vague suspicion that such or such phenomena mean more than has been wrought out, and men spend their lives in trying to "develop" the powers so indistinctly revealed. See the good of your soul in that way, says the Lord. When you wish a favor of a friend, you do not walk round his house and peep into his windows. You go right to his door and knock till some one comes out. Be as earnest about your soul's needs if you would win heaven's favorable consideration.—Selected.

Careful Speech.

Careful speech would seem to be a necessity of the daily life of Christians if they believe the Scriptural assertion, "By thy words thou shalt be justified and by thy words condemned."

Our lips are our own. We have the right to use language, but it should be tempered with discretion. Once a scornful or angry or censorious speech passes the gate of the lips we cannot control it, and its effects are beyond our estimation. Let us be careful what we say, and on our lips let us have the law of kindness.—Christian Intelligencer.

Strengthening Character.

An excellent way to strengthen character is to cultivate candor to acknowledge it when you are wrong. It will inspire self confidence, open the door of knowledge for you, and you will have the sweet consciousness of always being right in excluding at once all the spurts of wrong.—Reformed Church Messenger.

A Perpetual Vacation.

Heaven will be a vacation, but of what kind or nature no one may know. Will it be a rest from all work or the rest that comes from activities of another and different kind? Tennyson believed that heaven was the perpetual ministry of one soul for another. Perhaps he was right. Who knows? Jesus arose from the grave as one who had finished his work. The few days that He remained upon the earth were those of an inhabitant from another world. The old wounds were there, but they had ceased to bleed. We all look forward toward it—that faraway, or, possibly, nearby, land, where the cares of life are laid down for the last time and the weary are at rest.—Presbyterian Journal.

Without Prayer.

A modern writer on Christian ethics says of prayer that, "whatever else it is—duty, privilege or spiritual exercise—it is also a necessary element of the spiritual life. When it stops entirely, life stops. To be without prayer is to be without God." These are uncompromising assertions, but they cannot be denied. They are according to Scripture and to all human experience. But what a ghastly testimony they bear against those who restrain prayer before God, who go to a prayerless bed and rise to a prayerless day's work, who are neither drawn by joy nor driven by sorrow to the mercy seat, but live from day to day and week to week like the beasts that perish!—Christian Intelligencer (Baptist).

Too Short.

Life is too short to nurse one's misery. Hurry across the lowlands, that you may spend more time on the mountain tops.—Phillips Brooks.

Hugo Mayer's Golden Eagle Clothing Hall.

ADVERTISER OF FACTS.

Very eloquent are some of the advertising appeals and subterfuges to win trade, and though they are stale yet they will draw on the unwary. Let us present a few facts—a few hard, stubborn, truthful facts for your consideration. In the past six and a half years we have grown to be the largest clothing store in Huntingdon, simply because

WE HAVE ALWAYS TOLD THE TRUTH,
HAVE NEVER BROKEN A SINGLE PROMISE
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You'll therefore believe us when we say in all truth and earnestness that

Never Have We Been Able to Sell Good Clothing for Less Money Than Now.

We don't take the subterfuge of organizing some kind of a fake sale. We have no old stock of goods to run off—dear at any price—and nevertheless our good fitting and well wearing Clothing for Men, Boys and Children, made for this season and sold to you at a moderate profit, is cheaper—cheaper by far—than so-called bargains offered at these special (?) sales. When others brag and bluster about their $5.00 and $3.00 Boys' Suits for $2.50 and $1.50 and surround them with a fringe of adjectives half a dozen sizes too big for the goods, we say nothing. We sell better suits at $2.00 and at $1.25, and legitimately, and we also have the 98c suits, which seems to hurt some of our competitors. They offer you the same suits as bargains at $1.25. And kindly remember when you are hunting for sweat shop goods, don't come here as you will find the Union Label on most all the clothing we sell. See if you can find the Union Made clothing in any other store in town and see if you don't get left.

WE HANDLE { UNION MADE CLOTHING FOR MEN, BOYS AND CHILDREN
UNION MADE OVERALLS, GLOVES, SUSPENDERS & HATS

And sell them at lower prices than others ask for their sweat-shop-made stuff.

We furnish these requisites and let the other fellows supply the adjectives. Money refunded on any unsatisfactory purchase.

WE GIVE SILVERWARE STAMPS WITH ALL PURCHASES.

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Restore Vitality
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60 PILLS 50 CTS.

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The undersigned will run his hack between Cassville and Mapleton on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays leaving Cassville at 7.30 o'clock A. M., and leaving Mapleton at one P. M. unless notified to wait for afternoon trains. The patronage of the public solicited.

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This preparation contains all of the digestants and digests all kinds of food. It gives instant relief and never fails to cure. It allows you to eat all the food you want. The most sensitive stomachs can take it. By its use many thousands of dyspeptics have been cured after everything else failed. It prevents formation of gas on the stomach, relieving all distress after eating. Dieting unnecessary. Pleasant to take.

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SEEN THE IMPROVEMENTS
THAT HAVE BEEN MADE.

No need to tell our regular patrons because they all know that the greatest variety of goods and lowest prices are found here. Our stock of

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS AND GROCERIES

will be found to be of the choicest kind.

SHOES.

We still have some shoes and will add others to them each week, that will be sold at cost.

BLANKETS.

Our stock of blankets, haps, etc., is complete, and will be sold at a very low figure.

UNDERWEAR.

Now is the time to buy your underwear. We have quite a variety of men's, ladies' and children's.

In fact you will find everything that goes to make up a good store.

All marketable produce taken in exchange for goods.

Give us a share of your patronage.

A. B. GILLAM,
Mapleton Depot, - Pa.

UNION NATIONAL BANK
OF HUNTINGDON.
No. 113 Fourth St.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, President.
E. M. GREENE, Vice President.
R. J. MATTERN, Cashier

DIRECTORS.
J. C. Hazlett, E. M. Greene, R. J. Mattern, K. A. Lovell and John White.

Regular Discount Day—WEDNESDAY.

Deposits received subject to check. Collections made in all parts of the world, and a regular banking business transacted. Accounts with corporations, firms, individuals, and the business public generally, opened on most favorable terms. 8 18x